

Barnes Barn GARDEN BULLETIN

PUBLISHED IN THE MUTUAL INTEREST OF
OUR GARDENING FRIENDS AND OURSELVES

WALLINGFORD,

CONN. FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL NURSERY STOCK

THE BARNES BROS.

NURSERY CO.

SB 115
.29 B335

Springtime

Spring is not a calendar thing
That comes on a certain day,
It starts as a root stirs deep in the earth
And gradually comes your way.

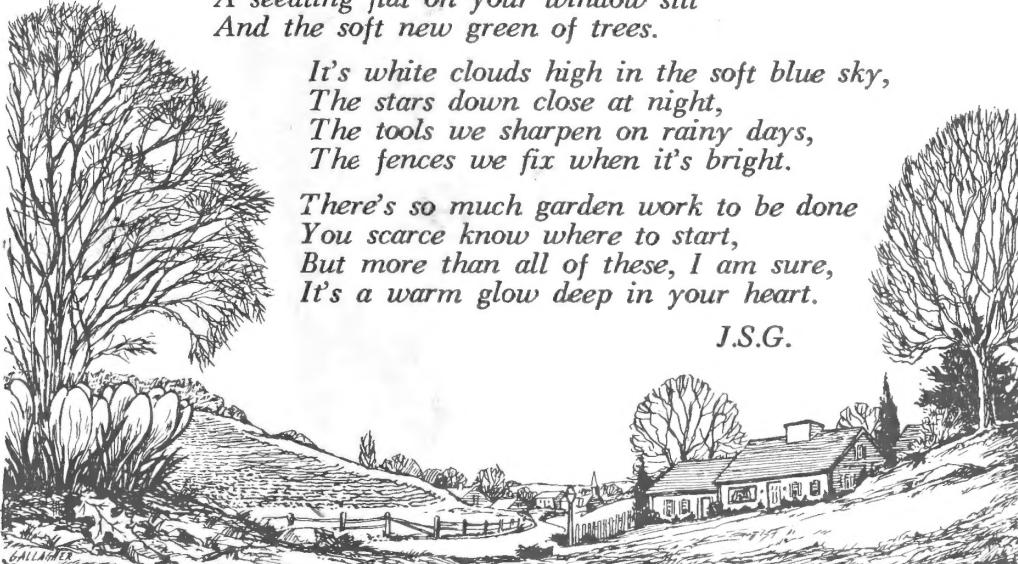
It's the swell of buds on a maple tree
And the robin that hops on your lawn,
The crocus bright near your garden path
And a song sparrow's joy at dawn.

It's the smell of earth that's newly turned,
The snowdrops that nod with the breeze,
A seedling flat on your window sill
And the soft new green of trees.

It's white clouds high in the soft blue sky,
The stars down close at night,
The tools we sharpen on rainy days,
The fences we fix when it's bright.

There's so much garden work to be done
You scarce know where to start,
But more than all of these, I am sure,
It's a warm glow deep in your heart.

J.S.G.



In the 1885 report of the Connecticut Agricultural Board and Experiment Station, I note that buffalo horn dust has a nitrogen content of 14.85%, the majority of it insoluble. Even for a fellow who has gardened for more years than he cares to mention, such a fertilizer had an element of surprise. It stirred my imagination, too, and brought to mind a picture of grandfather Sanborn driving home from the store with bags of the buffalo fertilizer of three quarters of a century ago tucked appropriately under the buffalo robe, to the accompaniment of the jangle of sleigh bells, the squeak of sleigh runners on frozen snow and the rhythmic clip-clop of hoofs and swish of tail. Perhaps another 75 years may see complete plant foods being received in our home plantaria in cosmic ray spectacles from galaxy number 83 within seconds after we have pushed our interspace formula buttons.

Grandfather Sanborn's copy of Leavitt's Farmers' Almanac, I recall, used to hang from one end of the clock shelf over the kitchen table. It always fascinated me and stormy days were spent looking over the information, the planetary signs and the woodcut of a debowled man surrounded by the signs of the zodiac. I always wanted to make an almanac. So, I have, encour-

aged by three of you, who last year suggested that writing bulletin copy in chronological order would be useful.

February 1. The days are growing longer, the buds on the red maples are swelling and the home gardener is becoming restless. Pencil and paper in hand, catalogs spread around, the April work is in the planning stage. And you may be sure that an ounce of planning now is worth a pound of scurvy later on.



February 2. Ground Hog Day. He's called the woodchuck the rest of the year, excepting when you or I discover that he has removed the tops from our vegetables or flowers!

Garden tools are checked, oiled, sharpened and painted, especially the pruning tools which can be brought to good use real soon. The basic pruning formula is: (1) remove all dead or diseased parts, painting the wounds with tree paint to prevent disease, borers and rotting; (2) remove any irregular or overlong branches which spoil the

shape of the plant; (3) remove the less important of two overlapping branches to prevent chafing; (4) trim and shape evergreens which were not clipped in the fall; (5) remove one third of the older wood of established shrubs which flower after mid-June, such as Hydrangea, Abelia and Rose-of-Sharon. Wait a while on Roses and earlier flowering shrubs. Maples, Birches and Flowering Dogwoods should be summer pruned when they will not "bleed."

February 4th, moon's first quarter. Why not have a pre-view of spring? Forsythia, Pussywillow, Pears, Flowering Quince, Cherry and many another early flowering shrub has budded branches that can be forced in the house now. Formula: Soak branches full length in the tub for 10 or 12 hours; set in a cool place out of the sun in a container of water until the buds show color; then place in full sun.

The food supply for mice and rabbits is now getting scarcer. If you didn't tree-wrap or protect your younger trees last fall, this week-end will be a good time to check them for possible damage. Tramping down the loose snow around the base will help keep the mice at their distance. While on your walk, notice if the wind has disturbed the burlap, salt hay or other protections you have given your plants. Now, as the sun grows higher, is the danger period. The sun and the wind can take unbelievable amounts of moisture from the leaves which the frozen roots cannot re-supply. The damage, not apparent now, may show up during the next five or six weeks as brown tipped leaves on the broadleaved evergreens and shedding needles on the new growth of hemlocks. Trees which were treated with Wilt-Proof according to directions should not be affected.

February 12. Full moon glows on second month snows.

Nature celebrates Lincoln's Birthday with a full moon and within the next few weeks sends us the melody of the first song-sparrow. Listen for it; it's worth hearing. Also watch for the brightening color of the willows, the emerging green tips of the Hemerocallis, the first Crocus and Snowdrop flowers in warm sheltered spots.

Fuel bill too high? Experiments show that an evergreen windbreak which shelters an exposed home from the prevailing winds can cut fuel costs as much as 18%. Two kinds which stay thick at the bottom and grow quite rapidly are Canada Hemlock and the upright types of Arborvitae.

I may be early for this but don't let the weather fool you. Keep the mulches on, but loosen them up where the snow has compacted them, especially over those plants which have a surface crown. These include Oriental Poppies, spring flowering bulbs, Madonna Lilies and Delphinium. If you really want to start carting stuff away, remove those smothering clusters of dead leaves on the lawn. Left too long, they will make bare spots. When you do this chore, carry a pint jar with holes punched in the top and full of a good lawn seed mixture to shake over these or any other spots which appear thin.



BARNES FLOWERING SHRUBS

Quick-growing, inexpensive and permanent, these Flowering Shrubs are adaptable to many uses. To define boundaries . . . as a screen for privacy or to hide an unsightly view . . . as a low-cost foundation planting or as individual specimens, they are invaluable. To help you select those best adapted to your needs, we include the blooming time and, immediately after the name, the approximate ultimate height.

All of our shrubs are carefully grown, have generous tops and vigorous root systems and are not to be compared with the "Bargain" plants offered by mail order houses and door-to-door salesmen. Each is backed by our 70 years' experience in the nursery business. Varieties marked * offered for sale only at our nursery or within our truck delivery area.

ABELIA

Abelia, Edward Goucher. This hybrid form has large tubular flowers of a lavender-purple color appearing from July well into September. Semi-evergreen. A dense plant suitable for use in front of evergreen foundation plantings or as a low hedge. 18-24 in., \$2.95 each.

SHADBLOW

Amelanchier canadensis. 25 ft. Tree-like, with white flowers early in spring. Blue berries, which birds love, follow. This hardy, native plant thrives in acid soil, in shady woodland and moist places and makes a splendid little tree for a low house. 2-3 ft., \$1.80 each.

RED CHOKEBERRY

Aronia arbutifolia "Brilliant". 6-8 ft. The crimson fall foliage and abundant clusters of bright red fruits, which last well into the winter, glorify a dependable native shrub. Small, white flowers in May. Stands shady or wet places and may be used well at the shore, in cities, as a border or in a hedge. Birds like the fruit. 2-3 ft., \$1.75 each.

AZALEAS

***Azalea amoena.** Dwarf semi-evergreen with rich, magenta-red flowers, frequently double (hose-in-hose), in mid-May. This is the hardiest of the red evergreen types, but needs protection north of this area. 18-24 in., \$6.50 each.

***A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea).** 9 ft. May. Brilliant, fiery red-orange and yellow shades. Extremely hardy. 15-18 in., \$4.50 each; 18-24 in., \$6.00 each.

***Gloria Mundi. (Ghent Hybrid).** 3-5 ft. June. Vivid orange-red and yellow combination. 12-18 in., \$5.00 each.

***A. kaempferi (Torch Azalea) Hybrids.** 5 ft. Bright and showy flowers. Plant where there is some shade.

***Fedora.** Vivid pink flowers in large clusters; hardy. 12-18 in., \$4.75 each.

***Othello.** Brilliant orange-red. Hardy to Boston. 12-15 in., \$4.50 each.

***A. kosterianum (Mollis Hybrid Azalea).** 5 ft. Large flowers, mixed shades of bright red, yellow or orange in late May.

***Mollis Hybrids.** Bushy and heavily budded. Orange-red. 12-15 in., \$3.95 each; 15-18 in., \$4.50 each.

***Directeur Moerlands.** Golden yellow. 15-18 in., \$5.00 each; 18-24 in., \$6.50 each.

***A. mucronulatum (Korean Azalea).** 6 ft. Just as Forsythia comes into bloom, the frilled, pale rosy purple flowers of this hardy Azalea appear. Their colors make a beautiful combination when planted together. 18-24 in., \$6.00 each.

***A. poukhanense (Korean Yodogawa Azalea).** The rosy purple flowers are single and produced freely in May. 15-18 in., \$4.95 each.

***A. Wilhelmina Vuyk.** Ivory white. This is a good, hardy, white Azalea. Upright habit. 18-24 in., \$5.00 each.

BARBERRY

Mentor Barberry. 6-7 ft. Semi-evergreen with deep-red berries. Withstands cold and dry-hot situations. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

Barberry. (Smaller sizes of the above variety and other barberries are listed under "Hedges" on page 20).

BUTTERFLYBUSH

Fountain Butterflybush (Buddleia alternifolia). 10 ft. Long, arching branches covered with lilac flowers make this ample shrub a fountain of delicate loveliness in early June. Grows well on dry or sandy soils. Flowers on previous season's growth. 2 year, \$1.25 each.

Orange-eye Butterflybush. 6 ft. The ends of the gracefully arched branches are covered with flowers from August to late fall. Splendid as a background for an herbaceous border. Prune close to the ground each spring. Hill extra soil about the base of the stems each fall for winter protection. Available in the varieties listed below.

Ille de France. Purple. \$1.00 each.
White. \$1.00 each.

BEAUTYBERRY

Callicarpa dichotoma. 4 ft. A dainty shrub with clusters of shiny, lavender berries in the fall. Small, pink flowers. Should be pruned and protected as Orange-eye Butterflybushes. 2 year, \$1.25 each.

SHRUB DOGWOOD (Cornel)

These are excellent, very hardy shrubs. Small, white flowers are in clusters; berries, white to blue, are liked by birds; they are worth planting for stem color alone. They will stand shade, wet soils, city or shore conditions and hold banks well. The young wood is brightest, so prune out old stems and keep new growth coming.

Red-branched Cornel (Cornus alba sibirica). 6-8 ft. Blazing red stems make a vivid spot of color in the winter. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Goldentwig Cornel (Cornus stolonifera lutea). 6-8 ft. Bright yellow twigs make a striking contrast with above. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

SUMMERSWEET

Clethra alnifolia. 6-9 ft. This good, hardy, native shrub deserves wider use. The flowers are white, fragrant, small but solidly packed on 4 to 6 in. spikes in late July. It likes shady, damp places with acid soil, is good to grow on banks and does extremely well along the shore. 12-18 in., \$1.25 each.

SWEETSHRUB

Calycanthus. 6-9 ft. Double, reddish-brown flowers. Blooms in late spring and early summer. Makes a neat shrub suitable for a lightly shaded spot. Likes rich, moist soil. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

White Fringetree (Chionanthus virginicus). 12-15 ft. Closely related to the lilac, this native plant bears its clusters of fleecy white flowers in June. Autumn foliage, bright yellow. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.

(*Available only at the nursery or for local truck deliveries.)

SMOKEBUSH

Cotinus coggygria 15 ft. Tall, tree-like favorite. Its fluffy flowering and fruiting parts look like clouds of smoke. 2-3 ft., \$2.00 each.

COTONEASTER

Spreading cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster divaricata*). 6 ft. Spreading, arching branches give this shrub an unusually fine form. In early fall, many red berries glisten along the branches. Foliage turns dark red. Container grown, \$2.25 each.

***Rock Cotoneaster** (*C. horizontalis*). The classic, low Cotoneaster for the rock garden or in front of foundation plantings. Small, deep-green leaves and pink flowers, followed by bright red berries which last into the winter. Informal and good. Pot plants, \$2.75 each.

FLOWERING QUINCE

Flowering Quince (*Chaenomeles lagenaria*). 6 ft. Scarlet flowers in early May. Selected, upright type. Makes an effective thorny barrier. An old-time favorite. 18-24 in., \$1.25 each.

"**Cameo**" **Flowering Quince**. A new hybrid with double, soft apricot-pink flowers. Blooms profusely on compact, bushy plants. 18-24 in., \$3.00 each.

DEUTZIA

Slender Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*). 3 ft. Splendid, low-mounded shrub, a mass of white flowers in May. 2 yr., \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

EUONYMUS

Winged Spindle Tree (*Euonymus alatus*). 9 ft. A big, compact bush with splendid, dark foliage which turns a handsome, bright scarlet in autumn. 18-24 in., \$1.90 each.

Dwarf Euonymus (*E. alatus compactus*). 5 ft. A handsome, low-growing shrub with brilliant fall foliage. Corky twigs. Fine for foundation plantings and makes superb, easily maintained hedges. 15-18 in., \$2.00 each.

ENKIANTHUS

Redvein Enkianthus (*Enkianthus campanulatus*). 8-10 ft. Requires the same cultural treatment as its relatives, the azaleas and rhododendrons. The clustered, cream, bell shaped flowers are striped with pink. Autumn foliage is brilliant scarlet; growth is upright. 18-24 in., \$3.50 each.

FORSYTHIA

Forsythia, Farrand. A brand-new triploid variety developed at the Arnold Arboretum. Has the largest flowers of any commercial variety. These are enriched with an unusual orange center not present in other varieties. 2-3 ft., \$1.75 each.

F. Lynwood Gold. A stunning new form of Forsythia. It is erect, growing about 5 to 7 ft. tall. Golden yellow flowers are massed along the branches. The individual flowers are extra large, providing an extraordinary spring show. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$13.50 per bundle of 10.

Showy Border Forsythia (*F. spectabilis*). 9 ft. Rich, golden bells. Upright. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$4.00 per bundle of 5.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON

Hibiscus syriacus. 15 ft. These tall, oriental shrubs bloom in late summer and fall when few shrubs are in flower. They thrive near the shore and are good for city plantings. Stiffly upright in habit. Give an extra amount of water during the first summer and protect during the first winter by hilling extra soil about the base of the plant. Pink, Red, White; all double; state color. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

H. Celestial Blue. Large, single blue flowers, dwarfer than above. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

H. Woodbridge. Produces very large, wide open, flaring flowers of a fine, clear rose-pink with deeper center. The best and most brilliant of this color. Free-blooming. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

Special hedging sizes of Hibiscus are listed under "Hedges" on page 20.

HYDRANGEA

Hills of Snow (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*). 4 ft. Large, rounded clusters of white flowers from June to September. May be cut back each spring. 2 year, \$1.35 each.

Nikko Blue Hydrangea. The hardiest and most beautiful of the blue Hydrangeas. Flowers are rich blue in acid soil, pink in alkaline soil. Has withstood temperatures to 20 degrees below zero. Prune this one just after flowering. 2 yr., \$2.00 each.

Pegee Hydrangea (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). 10 ft. Large pyramids of white, pink-tinged flowers. August-October. Makes a large, tall plant if not pruned. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Connecticut Customers Please Add 3% Sales Tax

HOLLY

Winterberry or Black Alder (*Ilex verticillata*). 9 ft. The red-berried native Holly. As it sheds its leaves it is extremely colorful in the fall when covered with the bright fruit. Grows well in any good garden soil or wet places. Both male and female plants needed for berry bearing. (See evergreen Hollies under "Broadleaf Evergreens," page 13.) Female plants, 18-24 in., \$2.25 each. Male plants, 18-24 in., \$1.75 each.

BEAUTYBUSH

Kolkwitzia amabilis. 10 ft. Graceful shrub with pink flowers in June. Fine, glossy foliage. Needs no special care. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera tatarica. 8 ft. Bush Honeysuckle with pink and white flowers in late spring; scarlet fruits; hardy and vigorous; attractive, dark foliage. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

MOCKORANGE

Atlas Mockorange (*Philadelphus, Atlas*). Immense, pure white, single flowers, measuring 2 in. and over across. A good, upright hardy shrub that will make a stupendous display in June. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Fragrant Mockorange (*P. coronarius*). 8 ft. Creamy white, single and fragrant flowers in May. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

Virginal Mockorange (*P. virginicus*). 8 ft. Bears quantities of fragrant, semi-double white flowers in June, with recurring bloom late in the summer and fall. 2-3 ft., \$1.25 each.

POTENTILLA

Gold Drop (*Potentilla fruticosa H V*). 2-4 ft. A sturdy, hardy plant which produces its golden yellow flowers from mid-May throughout the summer. 15-18 in., \$1.50 each.

FLOWERING ALMOND

Prunus glandulosa. 4 ft. Its arching branches are covered with dainty pink rosettes in May. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

PURPLELEAF SAND CHERRY

Prunus cistena. 5-6 ft. Reddish foliage, white flowers in May followed by blackish-purple edible cherries in the fall. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.

Colorful, Practical, Inexpensive



FLOWERING PEACH

Prunus persica. For beautiful, large flowers in May. Ordinarily the Peach is considered a tree, but to obtain more flowers, we suggest pruning the plants severely immediately after flowering. On the new growth so forced, the flowers for the following year are formed. Pink or Red. 3-4 ft. tall. \$1.80 each.

FIRETHORN

Laland Firethorn (*Pyracantha occinea lalandi*). 6 ft. Its bright orange fruits and semi-evergreen foliage make it a showy spectacle in the fall and winter. Suitable to use in a foundation planting or to train against a warm wall. It is thorny and will stand city conditions. Pot plants, \$2.50 each.

Kasan Firethorn (*P. coccinea 'Kasan'*). A newer type, hardier and more fruitful. Pot plants, \$2.60 each.

JETBEAD

Rhodotypos scandens. 6 ft. A neat, pest-free shrub with white flowers in May and June; shiny black berries; grows in shade and difficult places. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

ROSE

Father Hugo Rose (*Rosa hugonis*). A yellow shrub Rose growing to 6 or 7 ft. high. A shapely bush with arching branches covered with single, yellow flowers in May. \$1.50 each. See also other Shrub Roses on page 9.

PUSSY WILLOW

French Pussy Willow. This shrub is planted for its large, silvery-pink and furry catkins which appear on the first warm days of early spring or late winter. Stems are long and willowy and may be easily forced indoors. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Rose Gold. A lower growing variety valued for the color which suggests the name. 2-3 ft., \$1.25 each.

SPIREA

Anthony Waterer Improved Spirea (*Spiraea japonica 'Coccinea'*). 3 ft. Deeper red flowers, in larger clusters, of greater hardiness make this variety a decided improvement over Anthony Waterer. Remove all faded flower heads and it will bloom all summer. Does well at the shore. 12-18 in., \$1.25 each.

Bridalwreath (*Spiraea prunifolia*). 8 ft. Rosettes of pure white flowers in May. Lustrous foliage. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Thunberg Spirea (*S. thunbergii*). 5 ft. Tiny leaves and flowers give a soft, feathery effect. April blooming. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*S. vanhouttei*). 6 ft. In late May and June its arching branches are white with masses of flowers. Valuable as a 6-ft. privacy hedge. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

SYMPHORICARPOS

These two small, hardy native shrubs are fine-textured and do not mind the shade and city conditions. Birds like the berries.

Snowberry (*Symporicarpos albus*). 6 ft. White berries in late summer and fall. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

Coralberry (*S. orbiculatus*). 3-5 ft. Small, clustered, coral-red berries in fall. It spreads readily and is good to use on banks. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

Lilacs

Chinese Lilac (*Syringa chinensis*). 10-15 ft. Fragrant violet flowers in May and June. Flowers freely when young. Makes a broad, billowy and graceful shrub. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

HYBRID LILAC VARIETIES

In planting Lilacs, set the plants deeper than they were in the nursery. Better flowers may be obtained if the seed pods are removed each season immediately after flowering. Lilacs tend to produce shoots from the base. Permit only those needed for renewal stems to grow.

Charles Joly. Double. Dark red-purple. Fragrant. Usually flowers when a young plant.

Clarke's Giant (Plant Patent No. 754). The flowers are single, soft gentian blue of enormous size and borne in huge clusters, often a foot or more high. Fragrant. \$3.00 each.

Ellen Willmott. Double. Beautiful, large, white pyramids of flowers. Late.

Katharine Havemeyer. Double. Lavender-pink.

Lucie Baltet. The most popular of the "pink" Hybrid Lilacs. Single, fragrant flowers in medium to large clusters.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Deep purple.

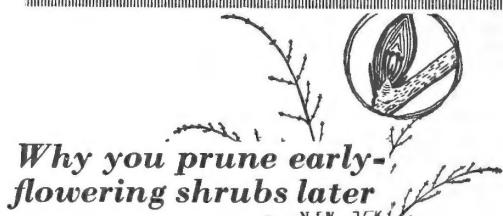
Michel Buchner. Double. Bluish lilac.

President Grey. Double. Cobalt-blue flowers contrast with rosy mauve buds.

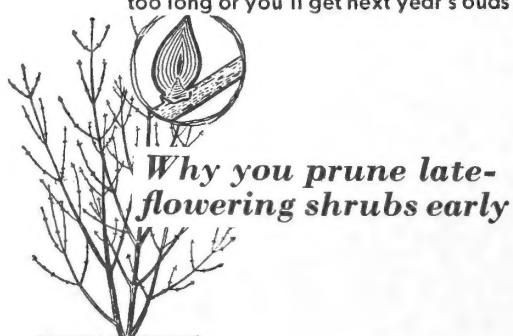
President Lincoln. The nearest to blue. Single.

Prices of above varieties except
Clarke's Giant:

Husky, 3 year plants, \$2.00 each



Many flower buds would be removed by pruning in March. All of the season's flowers already exist in bud form. After blooms fade you can prune without harming buds, but don't wait too long or you'll get next year's buds



Pruning early doesn't remove any flower buds from late-flowering shrubs, since all early buds on plants produce only leaves. Flower buds develop on new shoots to bloom later in summer

TAMARIX

Small, pink, feathery flowers and tiny leaves give an unusually light and airy effect. These do well on fairly dry soil and are excellent for shore plantings.

Odessa Tamarix (*Tamarix odessana*). 6 ft. Gray-green foliage, pink flowers in late summer. Prune in early spring. A fine, small shrub. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Summer Glow Tamarix (H. V. Tamarix). 8 ft. The beautiful, silvery foliage is like a veil. A sharp and delightful contrast is made with the rose-pink flowers which appear throughout the summer. All Tamarix are good at the seashore. Prune in spring. 2 year, \$1.50 each.

VIBURNUM

Burkwood Viburnum (*Viburnum burkwoodi*). 6 ft. An excellent fragrant Viburnum with pink buds and white flowers in May. It has excellent dark green foliage turning claret-red in the fall. Pot plants, \$2.50 each; larger size, \$3.75 each.

Viburnum (*Caricephalum*) (Plant Patent 776). 6-7 ft. The pink buds become 4 to 6 in. clusters of marvelously fragrant, white flowers in May. Full, bushy plant with excellent foliage which colors brilliantly in the fall. 12-18 in., \$4.00 each.

Dwarf Viburnum (*V. opulus nanum*). 2 ft. Dwarf and bushy. It makes a fine, compact, low specimen or hedge without extra care. It is hardy, enjoys light shade and will stand many difficult conditions. 2 year, 90¢ each, 10 for \$7.50.

Doublefile Viburnum (*V. tomentosum*) 9 ft. Splendid, dense shrub marked with horizontal branching. In May creamy white flowers perch on the upper sides of the branches; bright red fruits follow. Shiny green foliage turns dark red in the fall. 2-3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Japanese Snowball (*V. tomentosum plicatum*). 10 ft. Large, round clusters of white flowers in May. Heavy, dark, lustrous foliage. Stands city conditions well. An old favorite for a lawn specimen. 18-24 in., \$2.00 each.

Wright Viburnum (*V. wrightii*). 6 ft. Rounded clusters of white flowers followed by bright, cherry-red berries which last a long time. Good for fall color. 3-4 ft., \$3.00 each.

WEIGELA

Weigela, Fairy. 5 ft. In May this arching bush is covered with pretty pink flowers. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Rose Red Weigela (*W. vaniceki*). 6 ft. Deep rosy red flowers in May and June and again in the late summer and fall. Hardy, upright grower. Splendid foliage. Often called Cardinal Shrub. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.



BULLETIN CONTINUES

Were there very many things you planned for your garden a year ago that didn't get done? Why not make a list of them now and check them off as you do them? Paper remembers when you forget. Also make a list of the plants you need on the order form (page 24) or check them in the catalog. It will make an easy, orderly way to shop when we have plants displayed for sale.

In the Fall Flower Show of a nearby garden club, one of the members exhibited an arrangement of gold and orange zinnias and dahlias with the purpling seed heads of crabgrass. The judges, a bit perplexed, reminded her that the materials used in the arrangement must be grown in the exhibitor's own garden. She told them that the crabgrass had grown in back and a little to the left of the dahlias. I understand that she received a second prize for arrangement with a note about poor horticultural practices. The crabgrass was wonderful last year, producing a bumper crop of vigorous seeds to grow in your 1960 lawn. With this jolly thought out of the way, let me remind you that you now have a guaranteed way of controlling this weed. Use Scott's HALTS. This clean, granular material is ready to apply with your Scott spreader right from the bag. Stops crabgrass and grubs. HALTS is available now so that you may apply it this winter or early spring, whenever the ground is bare.

February 19th. Moon's last quarter. Winter appearance is often overlooked when purchasing plants. Aside from the needled evergreens which vary from dark to light and from yellow to gray-blue, I have made a partial list of plants which make satisfying color notes in my yard right now, at the dullest time of the year. All, I think, are worthy of your consideration. There's the mass of green stems of the Japanese Kerria just inside my front gate, the ruddy purples of the Drooping Leucothoe, Oregon Holly-grape, Andorra Juniper and Torch Azaleas, the tangle of brilliant red sun-lit branches on the Red-twig Cornel which I quite unintentionally and very luckily planted near a Red Cedar and in front of an awakening Weeping Willow, the coal black of a Plum tree, the irregular branches and the beautifully varied colors of the trunk of a Plane tree, the rustling russet leaves still hanging to the late growth of a Pin Oak. All of these and quite a few more can make your garden more interesting and beautiful . . . right now when you need it most.

February 26. New moon silvery. Weather shivery.

Will you see the new moon over your left shoulder? We hope the good luck it brings you will be in every thing, including, of course, the garden.



The Turks had a tree which they called "At-kastan," the fruit of which they found useful to treat horses suffering from lung ailments and coughs. The English translation of this name is Horse Chestnut. Ernest H. Wilson has said of the red-flowered form, which we list, "One of the most beautiful of all flowering trees hardy in Massachusetts." And while mentioning tree names, the Chinese called the Ginkgo, "Ya-chio-tzu" or "Tree-with-leaves-like-a-duck's-foot." This you will also find listed under "Trees."

February 29th. An extra day! Unmarried maidens may make one use of it, gardeners another . . . such as, starting seed of the slower growing annuals. These include petunias, scabiosa, salpiglossis, snapdragon, verbena, stock, salvia, bachelor's buttons and china asters. The Baceto potting soil which we have is excellent for this purpose . . . or vermiculite . . . or sphagnum moss. You choose! Another couple of weeks is soon enough to start seeds of summer cabbage and lettuce, and nearly everything else can wait for a month or more. Too early planting of the fast growing kinds results in weak, spindling plants which are slow to adjust when they go into the garden. You will find the Hart Seed rack here.

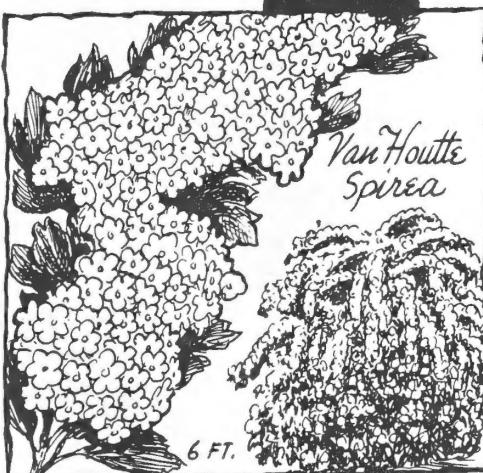
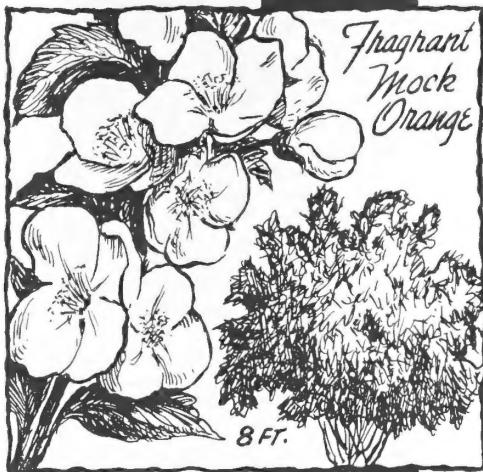
Check stored bulbs, corms and tubers to see how they are keeping. Discard all that may be diseased or insect infested. Dust those which remain with Sperton bulb dust.

Don't be too surprised if you see robins, bluebirds, mourning doves or cedar waxwings some good day soon. The first two kinds may be individuals which have wintered in the woods near you, the last two are more apt to be migrating. On stormy days keep the bird feeders full. And while we're talking it over, here are plants on our list with fruits or seeds which birds relish: the small fruiting Flowering Crabs, Flowering Dogwoods, Mountain Laurel, Shadblow, Beautybush, Hawthorns, Mountain Ash, Hemlock, Birch, Burningbush, Viburnums, the Cornel, the Cotoneasters, Snowberry, Virginia Creeper. (They also seem to like blueberries, strawberries and raspberries.)

Have you checked your lawn furniture yet? Varnish, paint or a few stitches may be just what is needed to give you a relaxing vantage point from which to watch your Barnes plants grow this summer.

House-warming coming up? A Barnes gift certificate is an easy way to handle it. If the recipients are home owners for the first time, I have another suggestion. As a gift, it has these qualifications: (1) It is not likely that they will immediately buy it themselves; (2) While not glamorous in itself, it glamorizes all it touches; (3) It can be purchased in a wide price range like this, 75¢, \$1.30, \$2.50, \$4.75 and \$9.00; (4) It is small enough to be easily transported or shipped; (5) They will have use of it from one year's end to the other; (6) It is easy to use and it gives results out of all proportion to its cost. It is Ra-Pid-Gro soluble plant food and here are a few of its many uses. It is a well balanced house plant food, easily applied at every third or fourth watering. Balled and burlapped or bare rooted plants soaked in it when transplanted suffer less shock and recover and start into growth more rapidly. Bulbs, corms, tubers, annuals and perennials respond to the same treatment. Used in a hose-end sprinkler, it works wonders on the established plants which need regular and frequent feedings, including roses and tuberous begonias. Your friends can just spray it over and around them with no fear of burning, only high hope of beautiful results. Come to think of it, I should have some. How about you?

It's March! The Indians called it the mad month. The geese flew north, and on the mantle of many a farm house was a large bottle of sulphur and molasses to cure what ailed you at this time of year . . . the pace quickened, the skunk cabbage poked up through last year's leaves, the grass at the brook's edge greened overnight and gardeners everywhere grew happy and expansive in the warming sun. Another New England winter was loosening its hold . . . another season's pleasant and rewarding work was just ahead.



Vines

Dutchman's Pipe Vine (*Aristolochia durior*). To 30 ft. A vigorous, twining vine well clothed with dark green, heart shaped leaves as much as 12 inches long. The inconspicuous flowers are curiously formed and suggest the name. Container grown, \$2.50 each.

Mme. Galen Trumpetvine (*H.V. Campsis tagliabriana*). 25 ft. A new and more free-flowering variety with deep orange-yellow flowers. Climbs high and blooms throughout most of the summer. \$1.50 each.

Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). 35 ft. A vigorous vine with orange-red berries that are splendid for winter decoration. Plant in groups. \$1.00 each.

Clematis—Named Hybrids:

6-10 ft. All extra large potted plants.

Jackmani. Large purple flowers, 4 to 5 in. across, are freely produced all summer, on this colorful, attractive and well known vine. Flowers on current season's growth. \$2.50 each.

Mme. Le Coultr. A new white that bears large, showy, richly textured flowers in abundance. Early flowering. \$2.50 each.

Ramona. Large lavender-blue single flowers in summer. \$2.50 each.

Ville de Lyon. Carmine-red flowers with darker tones in the center of each blossom. July to September. \$2.50 each.

Paniculata (*Sweet Autumn Clematis*). 30 ft. Valued for the profuse, fragrant white flowers in late August followed by the attractive plumy seed heads. Has few, if any, diseases or insect pests. Vigorous and good. \$1.25 each.

Purpleleaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus coloratus*). This makes a fine vine to twine up a lamp post, tree or other support. It will grow in full sun or shade. The rich, green summer foliage turns a deep red-purple in late fall and maintains this color all winter. \$1.00 each, 10 for \$8.00.

Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*). 75 ft. Here is a rare and unusual vine, a true Hydrangea that will climb on walls, fences, chimneys or trees (without harming trees). The 6 to 10 in. clusters of white flowers are borne profusely in early summer. The serrate foliage is lustrous and beautiful throughout the season. \$3.75 each.

Everblooming Honeysuckle (*Lonicera heckrottii*). Rose-coral trumpets lined with gold. Blooms from May until frost and can be trained as a shrub, hedge, vine or ground cover. \$1.50 each.

Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica halliana*). An old favorite for its fragrance and dark, semi-evergreen leaves. Yellow and white flowers. 60¢ each, 10 for \$4.50.

Tellman Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tellmanniana H V*). The two inch, slender, deep yellow flowers are borne in two whorls of 6 to 12 from June to September. \$1.50 each.

Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). 40 ft. Five-parted leaves turn crimson in the fall. Rapid growing for fences, rocky slopes and banks. Blue-black berries, which the birds like, follow. 90¢ each.

Boston Ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*). 60 ft. Ideal to use in cities, not fussy about soil, not troubled by pests nor injured by smoke or dirt. Glossy, dark green leaves, red in fall, make a perfect cover for brick or stone. \$1.00 each.



Silver Lace Vine (*Polygonum auberti*). This is a rapid-growing vine for a dense screen in sun or shade. It has masses of foamy white flowers in late summer. Hardy. \$1.50 each.

Chinese Wistaria. 25 ft. Drooping clusters of lavender flowers in May. Grows rapidly. \$1.50 each.

Royal Purple Longcluster Wistaria (*Wistaria floribunda H V*). 25 ft. This deep violet variety has bloom clusters from 1 1/2 to 3 feet long. It is even hardier than the Chinese Wistaria (listed above) which is the kind most commonly seen. 2 year plants, \$3.75 each.

Barnes

The prices are quoted for nursery-grown, properly transplanted trees with vigorous root system to assure you success.

Trees will be shipped by railway express. All items marked * are offered for sale only at our nursery or within local truck delivery zone.

MAPLES

Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*). 100 ft. Rapid growth quickly matures this tall, broad and gracefully branched Maple. Its chief fault is its brittleness. 6-8 ft., \$4.75 each.

***Bloodleaf Japanese Maple** (*Acer palmatum atropurpureum*). Even though this variety can grow to a 20 ft. tree of interesting, irregular growth, it is more often used as a large specimen shrub. The deep red-purple foliage holds its color throughout the season on grafted plants such as those we offer. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each.

Crimson King Maple (*Plant Pat. 735*). A form of Norway Maple with dark red foliage in spring, summer and autumn. 6-7 ft. whips, \$7.50 each.

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*). 80 ft. The most popular tree for street planting. A rounded, compact head and large leaves give dense shade. 5-6 ft. \$4.95 each; 6-8 ft., \$5.95 each; 8-10 ft., \$9.00 each; *1 1/2-1 3/4 in. trunk diameter, \$12.00 each; *1 3/4-2 in., \$16.00 each; *2-2 1/2 in., \$22.00 each.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*). 80 ft. A favorite shade tree. Oval in form, this native Maple, with brilliant red, orange and yellow fall color, is one of the finest shade trees. 8-10 ft., \$8.75 each; 10-12 ft., \$13.50 each.

Ruby Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus carnea 'Briotii'*). 75 ft. Bright scarlet flowers in 8 inch upright panicles distinguish this colorful variety as it blooms in May and early June. 3-4 ft., \$9.00 each.

BIRCHES

White Birch Clumps (*Betula alba*). Silvery white Birches grown so you may have a cluster of these beautiful trees: 2 or 3 stems on one root. 4-5 ft. tall, \$4.95 each.

Cutleaf White Birch (*Betula alba lacinata*). 40 ft. This white-barked, graceful tree is one of the most beautiful to plant on a lawn. Leaves are light green and finely cut. Plant in early spring. 6-8 ft., \$6.50 each; 8-10 ft., \$9.00 each.

Redbud or Judas Tree (*Cercis canadensis*). 20 ft. A small, shrubby tree. In spring before the leaves unfold it bears masses of rose-pink flowers. It presents an unusually delicate effect with an evergreen background. 3-4 ft., \$2.00 each.

Chinese Chestnut. **Fruit Section.** See page 14.

Katsura Tree (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*). 50-60 ft. A valuable, pest-free tree which grows upright like a Lombardy Poplar when young, finally becoming a broad, rounded tree with age. Growth is rapid but sturdy. New leaves bronzy red turning to green. Fall color variable, brilliant yellows through orange and red. A good and different tree. 3-4 ft., \$6.50 each.

DOGWOODS

Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). A favorite small tree with lovely white flowers and bright autumn color. Native, hardy and beautiful. Plant in spring. 2-3 ft., \$3.50 each; 3-4 ft., \$5.00 each.

FLOWERING AND SHADE TREES

Pink Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida rubra*). A form of preceding with deep pink flowers, dwarfer and less hardy. 2-3 ft., \$6.00 each; 3-4 ft., \$8.00 each; 4-5 ft., \$12.00 each.

***Japanese Dogwood** (*Cornus kousa*). 20 ft. This oriental counterpart of our native flowering Dogwood will make a splendid flowering and small shade tree for the home grounds. Flowers come in mid-June. For a desirable and different tree, try this. 3-4 ft., B & B, \$7.50 each.

THORNS

Washington Thorn (*Crataegus phaeonymum*). A Hawthorn with year-around interest and, because of its moderate size, excellent for the lawn of a small house. There is a profusion of white flowers in May. Foliage is good, lustrous and turns orange in the fall. Bright red fruits last into winter. The tree is thorny, densely branched and makes excellent hedges. Hardy. 3-4 ft., \$4.50 each; 5-6 ft., \$6.50 each.

Paul's Scarlet Thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha pauli*). 25 ft. Tall and slender tree with double, rose-red flowers which come in late May. 5-6 ft., \$5.00 each.

***Rivers Purple Beech** (*Fagus sylvatica*). Dr. Donald Wyman, horticulturist of the Arnold Arboretum, says, "The English Beech and its varieties should be at the top of everyone's list of desirable large trees." Our purple-leaved (all-season) plants are grafted to assure the best color. 3-4 ft., \$9.00 each.

LOCUSTS

Moraine Locust (Plant Pat. 836). Splendid, fast-growing shade tree. Lacy foliage that allows grass to grow beneath it. No thorns or seed pods. A clean and hardy lawn tree, adapted to cities and other difficult places. Vase-shaped when young, broadening with maturity. 6-8 ft. whips, \$6.00 each.

Shademaster Locust (Plant Pat. 1515). A new variety this year, similar in every respect to Moraine Locust (above) except that it makes a straighter tree when young. 5-6 ft., branched, \$7.50 each.

Sunburst Locust (Plant Pat. 1313). Another addition to this valuable family of trees. The outer leaves are a rich, golden yellow in color. 6-8 ft., \$9.00 each.

Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*). 30 ft. This and the Laburnum are the only yellow-flowered trees which can be grown in this area. Flowers yellow in large, upright pyramidal clusters in early summer. 4-5 ft., \$5.50 each; 5-6 ft., \$9.00 each; 6-8 ft., \$12.00 each.

Golden Chain Tree (*Laburnum vossi*). 15 ft. Slender tree with long, drooping clusters of bright yellow flowers in the spring. A protected spot is recommended in Connecticut. Not hardy north. 5-6 ft., branched, \$5.00 each; 6-8 ft., \$7.50 each.

MAGNOLIAS

Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana*). 25 ft. The exotic lawn tree with huge pink and white flowers in early May. 2-3 ft., \$6.00 each.

***Star Magnolia** (*Magnolia stellata*). 20 ft. Branches low and densely. Fragrant, white flowers several weeks before the Saucer Magnolia blooms. 18-24 in., \$7.50 each; 2-3 ft., \$8.50 each; 3-4 ft., \$12.00 each.

London Planetree (*Platanus acerifolia*). 80 ft. This will make a tall, wide shade tree with large, Maple-like leaves. Resistant to disease and insects, fast-growing, enduring adverse city and shore conditions, it is much used for urban planting. Flaking bark gives a grayish mottled effect. 8-10 ft., \$12.00 each.

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra italicica*). A narrow, upright, columnar tree valued for this characteristic shape and for its quick growth. Foliage turns brilliant yellow in the fall. 5-6 ft. whips, 90¢ each; 5 for \$3.75.

Flowering Cherry (*Prunus Kwanzan*). Large, double, deep pink flowers in spring. The tree is upright and vigorous in growth. 4-5 ft., \$5.50 each.

***Weeping Japanese Cherry**. The pendent limbs are covered with a lacy pinkness in earliest spring. 5-6 ft., \$9.00 each.

Flowering Peach. See *Flowering Shrubs*, page 4.

Purpleleaf Plum (*Prunus, Thundercloud*). This is a small, upright growing tree with dainty, pale pink flowers and dark red-purple foliage which stays dark throughout the summer. 4-5 ft., \$3.50 each.

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*). A popular Oak well adapted to Connecticut. Pyramidal and relatively fast growing. The finely cut leaves have good fall color. 5-6 ft., \$5.50 each; 6-8 ft., \$7.50 each; 8-10 ft., \$10.00 each.

Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*). 75 ft. Broad, round topped when old, pyramidal when young. Deep, lustrous green leaves turning brilliant red in fall. 6-8 ft., \$7.50 each; 8-10 ft., \$10.00 each.

Babylon Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*). 40 ft. Long, pendulous branches droop gracefully to the ground. The trees

create exquisite effects beside waterways but will thrive also in drier locations. 5-6 ft., \$2.50 each; 6-8 ft., \$3.50 each.

Solomon Weeping Willow (*Salix sepulcralis*). Similar in appearance to the Babylon Weeping Willow but it is hardier and grows faster. 5-6 ft., \$2.50 each; 6-8 ft., \$3.50 each.

Thurlow Weeping Willow (*Salix elegantissima*). The hardiest of the weeping willows. Its pendulous branches are twice as long as those of the Wisconsin or Niobe Weeping Willows. Foliage fine textured, giving a soft appearance to the tree. 5-6 ft., \$3.50 each; 6-8 ft., \$4.50 each.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). 25 ft. An attractive, hardy tree for lawns. Clusters of orange-scarlet berries from July until winter. Birds like the fruit. 6-8 ft., \$6.00 each.

Keaki or Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*). This round topped, short trunked tree with many ascending branches resembles a small leaved elm for which it is considered the best substitute. Grows rapidly. A good pest free shade tree with yellow and tan fall color. 4-5 ft., \$6.00 each.

FLOWERING CRABS—

Almey. 20 ft. A beautiful new variety, with large, fire-red flowers, starred white at each center. Scarlet fruits make excellent winter food for birds. Hardy. 5-6 ft., \$3.75 each.

Carmine Crab (*Malus atrosanguinea*). Brilliant carmine rose flowers. Makes a broad and spreading tree. 4-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

Dolgo Crab. Pure white fragrant flowers on a large (to 35 ft.) tree. The bright red fruits which ripen nearly a month before most of the others, are also good for jelly. 4-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

Dorothea. The semi-double, lively pink flowers are followed by yellow fruits. 4-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

Eley Crab. (*Malus purpurea eleyi*). Wine-red flowers and fruits; splendid and showy; fruits suitable for making jelly. 5-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

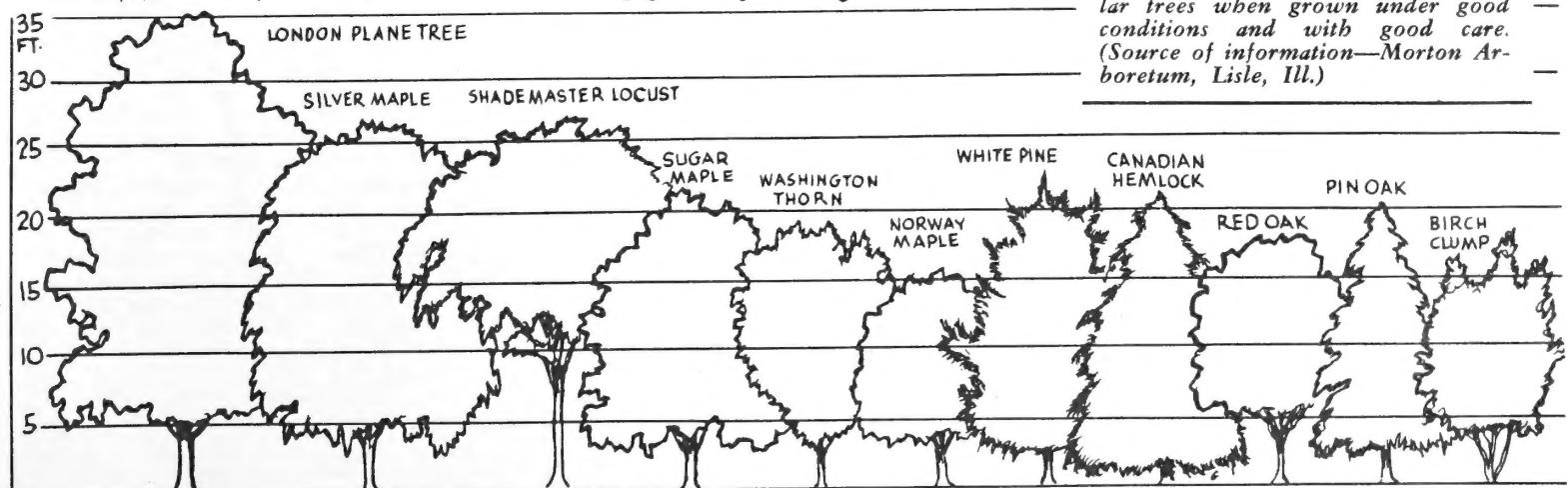
Hopa Crab. Large, rose-colored flowers; shiny orange and red fruits. 5-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

Marshall Oyama. 18 ft. Valued as the most narrowly upright of the crabs. The large pink and white flowers are followed by red-cheeked yellow fruits. 4-6 ft., \$3.75 each.

Prince Georges. Light pink, double flowers, about 2 in. across. Late. Tree grows upright and rather dense to 25 ft. 4-5 ft., \$3.50 each.

Redbud Crab (*Malus zumi calocarpa*). Red buds, white flowers, brilliant, small red fruits lasting into winter. Small tree. 4-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

This chart shows the average 10-year growth of several of the most popular trees when grown under good conditions and with good care. (Source of information—Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill.)



Barnes SELECTED ROSES FOR 1960

HOW TO PLANT

Our dormant roses for 1960 come in a new and improved package designed to give you better results in these important ways.



EASIER TO PLANT

When you remove the outside paper cover, you will find the roots wrapped in a mesh cloth. This you leave on when planting, setting the bush so that the buds from which the stems arise are about two inches below the surface. Espoma Rose Food, rich in organics, can safely be mixed with the soil which is replaced. Water and firm the soil. No roots to spread or trim. It's as simple as that!

QUICKER TO START

The specially prepared soil within the cloth wrap not only protects the tender root hairs but actually promotes their growth so that they start immediately when air and earth become warm. A quicker root growth means a quicker top growth.

GROW FASTER

In addition to the prepared soil we have added a liberal quantity of a safe plant food to feed the roots as they form. This maintains a steady rate of growth which continues as the roots grow out of the package into the soil to which you have added the rose food. They are on their way! From here on for good results with the everblooming types you should water well after every week or ten days without rain and feed them once a month until mid-August. This keeps the plants growing vigorously and producing the maximum number of flowers.



This new type of package with the Special Starter Soil is available only from Barnes, the Originators.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

AARS = All America Selection

Aztec (Plant Patent 1648). The spectacularly brilliant scarlet-orange buds and flowers are full and beautifully shaped. A 1958 introduction. \$2.75 each.

Charlotte Armstrong (Plant Patent 1649). Beautiful, long, pointed buds. Large, cerise flowers. Plant is vigorous and blooms freely. A favorite from coast to coast. \$1.35 each.

Comtesse Vandal. Vigorous and dependable. Two-tone pink and cream. \$1.35 each.

Crimson Glory. Dark red. Large, fragrant flowers throughout the season. \$1.35 each.

Eclipse. Long, tapering buds of deep golden yellow. An old-timer that still retains its popularity. \$1.35 each.

Frau Karl Druschki (Hybrid Perpetual). One of the oldest and most popular white shrub Roses. Sturdy stems to 6 ft. carry giant white Roses touched with pink. \$1.35 each.

Garden Party (Plant Patent 1814). A 1960 All-America Winner.

Large shapely blossoms of creamy ivory, flushed apple blossom pink at the edge of each petal. Long, strong stems. \$3.50 each; 3 for \$9.20.

Golden Masterpiece (Plant Patent 1284). A new, vigorous addition to the ever-popular golden yellow Hybrid Teas. Flowers are large and classic in shape. Plants vigorous. \$3.00 each.

Kordes Perfecta (Plant Patent 1604). A new color blend of pink and cream white with suffusion of yellow. \$3.50 each; 3 for \$9.20.

McGredy's Ivory. Ivory white buds open into big, snow-white flowers. Moderately fragrant. Vigorous, disease-resistant and a prolific bloomer. \$1.35 each.

Mojave (Plant Patent 1176). Glowing rich orange-apricot. Big, fragrant, long-lasting flowers. \$2.75 each.

New Yorker (Plant Patent 823). Clear bright red, unfading and fragrant. Velvety petals. Tall, free-blooming plants, \$2.50 each.

Peace (Plant Patent 591). Soft yellow, blended with pink and cream at petal edges. Extra double and large. A much loved Rose. \$2.50 each.

Picture. An exquisitely shaped, deep pink, unfading Rose. Rich green, healthy foliage on a strong plant. \$1.35 each.

Pink Peace (Plant Patent 1759). A new Rose by Meilland, the man who gave us Peace, this Rose is a direct descendant of that all-time high-rated Rose. Good foliage and deep pink, richly fragrant flowers on a full, upright, bushy plant. \$3.00 each.

Poinsettia. Long pointed perfect buds of glowing red. Vigorous with good stems for cutting. \$1.35 each.

Sterling Silver (Plant Patent 1433). Large 5 inch flowers of silvery lavender to contrast with the other roses in your garden. Fragrant, free blooming. \$3.00 each.

Talisman. Buds of perfect form open to colorful blooms of orange scarlet with rich yellow on the outside of the petals. \$1.35 each.

White Knight (Plant Patent 1359). A 1958 All-America Winner. The creator of that all-time great Rose, Peace, brings you the most nearly perfect white Hybrid Tea Rose. The beautifully formed, heavy petaled flowers are borne on a strong, upright plant. \$3.00 each.

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

Because of their freedom of bloom (late June to frost) and relatively low height, the floribundas are useful in front of evergreens or as a flowering border.

Betty Prior. One of the most profuse-flowering bush Roses you can plant. The single flowers (in clusters) resemble dogwood blossoms, light pink inside and deep carmine-pink on the reverse. \$1.35 each.

Cecile Brunner. An old-time favorite, the popular Sweetheart Rose of the florists. Valued for its exquisitely formed pink buds borne in generous clusters. \$1.35 each.

Circus (Plant Patent 1382). Gay, bright buds shading from rich yellow to red open to orange buff flowers flushed with pink. Medium-sized bush with large, glossy green foliage, flowering all summer. \$2.50 each.

Dagmar Spaeth. Large clusters of pure white flowers are produced freely all summer. \$1.35 each.

Fashion (Plant Patent 789). Beautiful, soft, yet bright, orange pink shadings color these semi-double flowers. \$2.00 each.

Fire King (Plant Patent 1758). A 1960 All-America winner. The double fiery vermillion blooms with nicely recurved petals, are borne in generous clusters from June to fall. \$2.50 each.

Floradora. Brilliant orange-red camellia-like flowers. Free-flowering, sturdy and tall-growing. One of the finest and showiest of the Floribundas. \$1.35 each.

Frensham. A new, deep crimson-red that grows vigorously and produces abundantly all summer. Large flowers. \$1.35 each.

Fusilier (Plant Patent 1709). 1958 AARS Award Winner. The high-colored orange-red flowers are produced freely in heavy clusters. \$2.50 each.

Gold Cup (Plant Patent 1683). Another 1958 All-America Winner. A rich, non-fading golden yellow. Fragrance and glossy deep green foliage are two other assets in this newcomer. \$2.50 each.

Goldilocks (Plant Patent 672). Golden yellow, about 3 in. across. Blooms profusely. Grows about 2 ft. tall. \$1.75 each.

Ivory Fashion (Plant Patent 1688). 1959 All-America Winner introduces a new color into this class. The ivory-white flowers resemble those of the orange-pink Fashion listed above. \$2.75 each.

Masquerade (Plant Patent 975). A cavalcade of fiesta colors: yellow, red, pink and lemon, all at the same time. \$2.00 each.

Pinocchio. Great clusters of salmon buds, flushed with gold at the base changing to soft clear pink. \$1.35 each.

Red Pinocchio (Plant Patent 812). Large; deep red. Free flowering, bushy and vigorous. Hardy and tall. \$1.75 each.

Sarabande (Plant Patent 1761). Another 1960 All-America Winner. The bushy compact plant is loaded with clusters of semi-double, brilliant red flowers livened with golden centers. \$2.50 each.

ESPOMA ROSE FOOD. 6-6-4. A balanced formula rich in organics. 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$3.10.

CLIMBING ROSES

Blaze Improved. Bright red. Hardy and dependable. A new and more free-flowering type. \$1.35 each.

Blossom Time (Plant Patent 1240). The pleasing light rose pink, fragrant flowers are fully double (35-40 petals), of hybrid tea form and profusely produced. Plant vigorous and with good foliage. \$2.50 each.

Climbing Etoile de Hollande. A vigorous, climbing Hybrid Tea with flowers of a deep, glowing red. Highly fragrant. \$1.35 each.

Climbing Mrs. E. P. Thom. A climbing form of the golden yellow hybrid tea that was the classic in its class for many years. Large flowers on good stems for cutting. \$1.35 each.

Climbing Mrs. Sam McGredy. Perfectly formed, high-centered orange-scarlet flowers with sweetbriar fragrance. \$1.35 each.

Climbing Peace (Plant Patent 932). This type of Peace makes a splendid large-flowered Pillar Rose. Protect in winter. \$2.25 each.

Climbing Talisman. This makes a splendid pillar-type Rose. Blooms all season. Red and gold, double flowers. \$1.35 each.

Golden Showers (Plant Patent 1557). Winner of a 1957 AARS award. The first climber that has ever been so honored. Rich, daffodil-yellow flowers, high centered and high scented. \$2.75 each.

Inspiration. Flowers have the same clear, sparkling pink tones found in the fine old Hybrid Tea, Pink Radiance. Very hardy and reliable, blooming from June through October. \$1.35 each.

New Dawn. Hardy, everblooming climber with large flowers of delicate apple-blossom pink. Vigorous. \$1.35 each.

White Dawn. The medium sized flowers are double, snow white, fragrant and produced constantly from late spring to frost. Vigorous grower with glossy foliage. \$1.35 each.

GRANDIFLORA ROSES

This new class combines the flower quality of Hybrid Teas with the vigorous growth of the Floribundas. Persistently everblooming.

Buccaneer (Plant Patent 1119). Tapering buds of clear golden yellow open to cup-shaped fragrant flowers. \$2.50 each.

Queen Elizabeth (Plant Patent 1259). Rose pink. One of the most popular of recent Award Winners. Grows 4 ft. \$2.50 each.

Starfire (Plant Patent 1742). A 1959 All-America Winner. Distinctive. Rich, glowing, non-fading red blooms on a strong, free-flowering bush. \$3.00 each.

MINIATURE ROSES

They are tiny. The plants are seldom over a foot high and the clustered flowers when fully open are about an inch across. Derived from Swiss Alpine Roses, they require a well-drained soil which is supplied with ample water during dry weather. Given such treatment, they are hardier than hybrid teas and need only slight winter protection. Superb for rock garden or to plant in the foreground of larger plants where they flower from June to frost. Pot plants of the following varieties, \$1.50 each.

BABY GOLD STAR (Plant Patent 407). Golden yellow from the heart of the flower to the tips of the petals.

PIXIE (Plant Patent 408). The world's tiniest double white Rose.

RED IMP (Plant Patent 1032). Fully double deep red miniature counterpart of the florist's finest Roses.

SWEET FAIRY (Plant Patent 748). Fragrant, dark pink buds open to inch-wide blooms of apple-blossom pink.

SHRUB AND GROUND-COVER ROSES

Father Hugo Rose (*Rosa hugonis*). A yellow shrub Rose growing to 6 or 7 ft. high. The arching branches are covered with yellow flowers in May. \$1.50 each.

F. J. Grootendorst. 6 ft. Useful as specimens, this and the next variety are invaluable as thorny hedges with insect-resistant foliage. Both will flower all summer with reasonable care. This variety has clusters of red flowers which are notched like miniature carnations. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

Pink Grootendorst. A pink-flowered counterpart of the above variety. Both of these roses are extremely hardy either inland or at the seashore and withstand clipping for formal hedges. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

Hansa. The large double fragrant flowers are a rich purple crimson, unusual in roses. As a rugosa hybrid, it is free from most of the troubles that other types of roses have. Flowers from June to frost. \$1.50 each.

Robin Hood. A friendly, economical, beautiful, everblooming rose hedge. The growth is dense and rapid, the foliage lustrous deep green and practically immune to common rose diseases and insects. Showy clusters of double ruby-red flowers are borne in profusion early in the spring. If sheared after spring flowering, there is a wealth of scattering flowers throughout the summer. Plant 1 1/2 to 2 feet apart for a tight hedge. Bundle of 5 plants for \$3.75.

Rugosa Rose. This is an ancestor of the four roses listed immediately above which gives them their rugged, insect-free qualities. It makes a 6-ft. thorny hedge with large, single flowers followed by sizable orange fruits. \$1.35 each. Hedging size, 10 for \$7.50.

Max Graf. An excellent ground cover for use on hard-to-manage banks and slopes. Deep green, lustrous foliage and clusters of bright pink flowers in June. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

Wichurana. A ground cover Rose similar to Max Graf, with clusters of white flowers with golden centers. \$1.35 each, 10 for \$12.80.



Rose Facts

In 1923 we American gardeners planted 10,000,000 rose bushes in our gardens . . . this year we will add over 50,000,000 to those we now have. . . Each year more than 800,000 people visit the Rose Garden at Elizabeth Park, or about four times the population of Hartford, Conn. where the garden is located. . . George Washington produced the first recorded American hybrid rose and named it Mary Washington . . . In English, French, German, Danish and Norwegian, its name is Rose. In Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian and Latin, it is called Rosa, making it the one plant with the nearest to a universal name. . . King Midas, he of the golden touch, grew a hybrid rose with over 60 petals about 500 B.C., yet the first hardy everblooming rose, a hybrid tea named LaFrance, was not originated until 93 years ago and it was not identified as a hybrid tea until 23 years later! Rose petal jams, jellies, marmalades and cakes graced the tables of fashionable Victorian hostesses and rose petal sandwiches were favorites. . . More than 4,000 songs and poems have been published about roses, including the following bit by an unknown author:

"What one approves, another scorns
And thus his nature each discloses.
You find the rose bush full of thorns,
I find the thorn bush full of roses."

In Manheim, Pennsylvania there is a ceremony each year in which the rental for the ground on which the Lutheran church stands is paid with a single red rose. . . During the Napoleonic Wars, ships were searched for plants and seeds, particularly roses for the rose garden of Josephine, who by the way contributed from her own private funds for experiment in rose development and hybridizing.

You see, you have lots of good company when you grow roses and with modern methods they are easier to grow than ever . . . If you are not a rose grower, try some this year and you'll find as James Whitcomb Riley did that:

"For the world is full of roses, and the roses full of dew,
And the dew is full of heavenly love that
drips for me and you."

QUANTITY PRICES ON ALL ROSES

Where "each"	10 plants of this price is	price group,
\$1.35		\$12.80
1.50		13.50
1.75		15.50
2.00		17.50
2.25		20.00
2.50		22.00
2.75		24.00
3.00		26.00

Connecticut customers please add 3% sales tax

Barnes BULBS and PERENNIALS

DAHLIAS

DAWLF BEDDING DAHLIA. The plants form compact bushes and seldom grow more than 2 ft. high, flowering continuously till frost. Bag of 3 tubers, mixed colors. 75¢ each.

CACTUS TYPES. White, yellow, purple, pink, red and orange. Bag (2 tubers of one color), 75¢ each.

DECORATIVE TYPES. White, yellow, purple, pink, red and orange. Bag (2 tubers of one color), 75¢ each.

GLOBE TYPES. White, yellow, purple, pink, red and orange. Bag (2 tubers of one color), 75¢ each.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

This improved strain has large flowers but is just as fragrant as those grandma grew. Ideal for that difficult shady spot. Bag (10 hips), 97¢ each.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Tops for summer-long color in the shade. We have the double camellia-flowered type in crimson, orange, pink, scarlet, white, yellow and mixed. Your choice. Bag (5 bulbs) 95¢ each, 5 bags (25 bulbs) \$4.75.

HANGING BASKET BEGONIAS

Many of our customers asked for these. Excellent for porches, window boxes in hanging baskets or pots or wherever there is a shady spot. The fully double, rose-like blooms are borne on drooping vines all summer long. For early bloom, start in pots indoors as with other Tuberous Begonias, planting outside after danger of frost. Feed with Rapid-Gro every 2 or 3 weeks for continued heavy blooming. Orange, pink, scarlet and yellow. Bag of 3 bulbs, \$1.35.

CALLAS

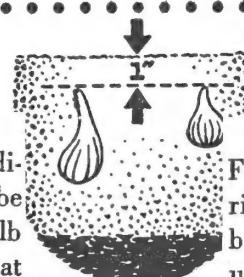
These plants do best in partial shade with plenty of moisture. Plant 12-18 in. apart. Store bulbs during winter.

GOLDEN CALLA. Bag of 2 for \$1.00.

PINK CALLA. Plain leaves and delicate pink flowers. Bag of 2 for \$1.00.

Depth to cover

When you read in planting directions that bulbs should be so deep it means that the bulb should be covered with that much soil from the top *up* as shown in the drawing at the right. This question is one that often puzzles gardeners.



Growing gladiolus

For continuous blooming period, plant a few gladiolus bulbs each week from Spring up to July 4th. They can be planted in rows or in clumps in the border. They like a rich soil and should be covered 2". Stake to keep them erect.



HARDY AMARYLLIS

The vigorous spring foliage disappears, to be followed by tall stalks crowned with clusters of soft-pink flowers in mid-summer. Bag (3 bulbs), \$1.00 each.

GLADIOLUS

ELIZABETH THE QUEEN. One of the best of the medium lavender varieties.

FRIENDSHIP. Ruffled rose pink with white throat. Early.

GOLD. The rich, golden-yellow flowers are beautifully ruffled.

MT. INDEX. Often 7 or 8 florets open at a time on this superb white variety.

RED RADIANCE. Scarlet.

SANS SOUCI. Brilliant fiery red.

SPIC & SPAN. Deep pink flowers of exhibition size.

SUMMER QUEEN. Salmon pink.

Any of the above varieties, Bag (10 corms) 75¢ each, 3 bags for \$1.95, 10 bags for \$5.95

BARNES ECONOMY GLAD MIXTURE.

A superb mixture of many colors for the low, low price of 25 (one package) for \$1.25, 4 pkgs. for \$4.95.

BLEEDING HEART

The delicate foliage and graceful branches with their pendent pink and white hearts are always popular. Pot plants, \$1.25 each.

PEONIES

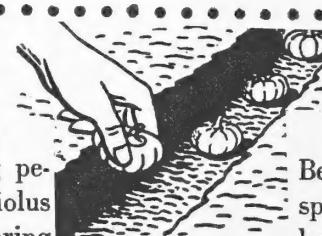
Established plants will outlive nearly any other perennial. Eyes should not be planted over 2 inches below the surface. Deeper planting may result in no blooms. Pot plants in the following highly rated varieties. \$1.25 each.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Warm white.

KARL ROSENFIELD. Glowing crimson.

M. JULES ELIE. Deep pink.

All mail orders require the minimum mailing charge, 75¢. Please order in units as specified.



Planting dahlias

Best time to plant is in Mid-spring after all danger of frost has passed. Prepare soil well as they are heavy feeders. Make hole 8" deep. Drive stake at one side. Place tuber with sprout at stake. Cover slightly. Finish covering as it grows.

BULLETIN CONTINUES

March 7. Burbank Day (in California) honors the New Englander who popularized the idea of plant improvement through breeding.

Have you checked your lilacs, euonymus, pines and fruit trees for scale? These are little raised bumps which slip easily when pushed with the thumb nail or pen knife. Usually they are in colonies and quite apparently are not a part of the plant. If you have them, Volk or Scalecide applied at the dormant spray strength as the buds begin to swell, but before they open, will usually kill the overwintering adults. This may be a bit early but lilac buds do have a habit of popping out over night. A lime-sulphur (Orthorix) spray added to the Volk as recommended on the bottles will serve as a fungicide and make the one spraying do double duty.

Before the leaves start into new growth is a good time to repaint trellises and fences on which plants are grown.

Weak spots on the lawn can be seeded any time now. Sprinkle the seeds, cover with a thin layer of sedge peat. Feeding the lawn can also be done at any time. If both are done early, the lawn will be stronger when the first hot, dry days of summer come along.

If you use labels on plants for identification, dipping them in varnish or spraying with an aerosol plastic after the names have been written will keep them legible far longer. Thought I'd mention it now so that any new labels could be made before the busier part of the season arrives.

March 13. Full moon's bolder. Weather's colder.



March 13th. The full moon tonight will shine down on a stone marker in the town of Concord, Mass. This stone marks the site of the first Concord Grape vine which was grown by Ephriam Wales Bull. Planted in the Fall of 1843, the vine first bore fruit in 1849. And a few miles to the north in Wilmington, a similar marker reads: "On this spot grew the original Pecker apple tree, later renamed the Baldwin. 1740." Both of these fruits, it seems to me, have proven their right to a spot in our hearts and on our tables.

March snows are both good and bad. Cold and dry, they keep the ground frozen and prevent much heaving while bringing down free fertilizer . . . absorbed nitrogen from the air. Wet, they keep the ground soggy and hard to work. If you have a particular place you wish to plant early, you can often hasten the planting season by covering the area with 2 or 3 inches of dry peat moss to absorb the excess moisture as the days grow warmer.

March 16. Sun stays longer on his flight . . . length of day now equals night.

"When will you be open for spring sales?" is a common question at this time of year . . . and, depending on the weather as we do, a hard one to answer here. The date is usually between mid-March and April 1. However, we are open every week in the year and can normally supply nearly everything you may want excepting plants which we are hesitant to sell before the ground is open for planting.

Pruning should be completed within the next few days and dormant spraying with the complete dormant spray (Volk plus

Orthorix) should be under way now. As the buds expand, the plant lice hatch and checking them now is more than worth the effort. Do it as the buds swell and before the leaves show instead of by a calendar date. If you have never used the hose-end sprayer, ask us to show you how simple garden protection can be. Beech, Sugar and Japanese Maples, Walnuts or Butternuts are, at times, subject to dormant spray burn. Avoid them on your rounds. They may be protected later with an all-purpose material.

March 20. A special morning, for you see, Spring arrives at nine: four-three.

John Josselyn, an early garden writer, reported that "Cabbidge, lettuce, carrots and pease" were growing in New England gardens in 1638. All of these we now have in the Hart Seed rack in vastly improved forms. "Pease planted as the grounds openeth flourisheth exceedingly," he noted.

Start to thin winter mulches now. Remember though that the mulches around the Rhododendrons, Mountain Laurel and other broadleaved evergreens are most useful in the summer and leave them in place the year 'round.

Small lot? Most of the dwarf fruit trees are beautiful when in flower and useful when in fruit as well as serving as small to medium-sized shade trees. It's a pretty practical solution when *she* wants beauty and *he* wants utility.

Feeding time for lawns, evergreens, trees, flowering shrubs, vines, in fact nearly everything. Fertilizer put on now may take two or three weeks to reach the roots of your plants. By that time, they will be slowly waking up, stretching toward the April sun and hungry after five months of sleep. Here at Barnes we have the "thinking man's" fertilizer for each hungry plant's taste. Glad to help you choose the one that is best.

March 27. The moon is new and so thin, too!

I have no desire for projection in space;
To this earth I surely am bound
By the beauty of flowers and patterns of
leaves

From a single square foot of ground.
So you spend your week-ends on Venus or
Mars,

Stop off at the Moon homeward bound;
But leave me below with my treasures that
grow

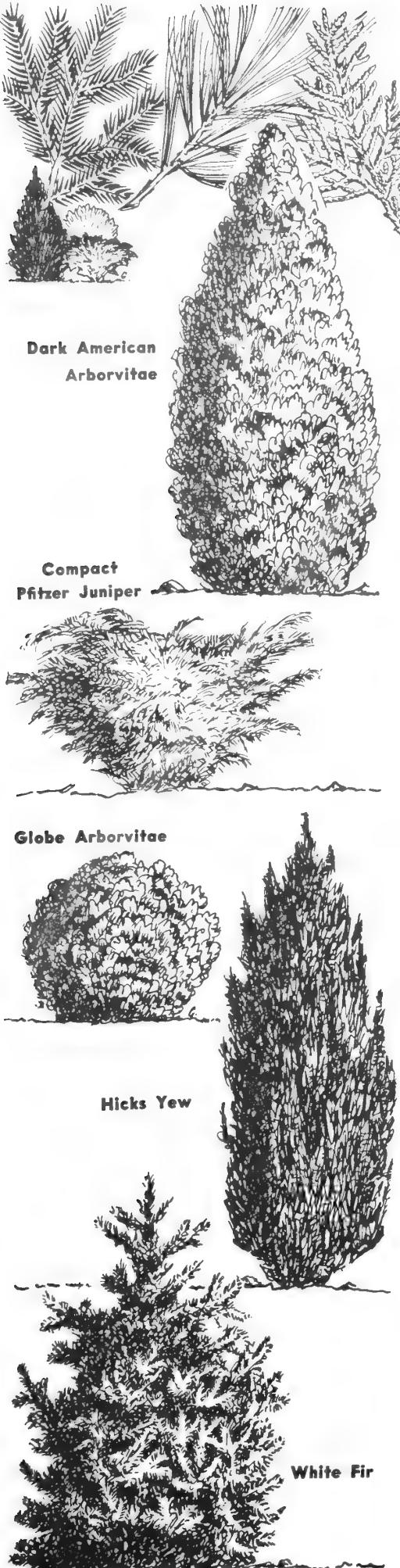
On that single square foot of ground.

Garden rubbish (no connection with the above) should be burned or buried deep in the garden especially if you had diseased foliage on roses, phlox or mums last year. Several years ago I read in Leonard Wickenden's "Be Kind to Your Soil" that the spores of these diseases ripen in the soil when the temperature rises and having no place to go soon lose their viability. In my garden this seems to be so and it does add an ever-increasing amount of the needed humus.

Do you have a copy of our "How to Plant" booklet? It covers the basic planting of most of the plants we sell and it is yours for the asking.

Check your vines now to see that they are securely attached and remove any broken limbs. When the leaves start to grow and they become heavy, there may be disastrous results which are much more easily anticipated and prevented now while they are bare. Old English gardeners knew that climbing roses trained horizontally bloomed far more freely than when grown upright. You know it now.





Dark American Arborvitae

Compact Pfitzer Juniper

Globe Arborvitae

Hicks Yew

White Fir

ABIES - Fir

White Fir (*Abies concolor*). A blue-green, upright tree resembling the blue spruce in growth habit, but it grows faster, often 1½ feet a year under good conditions. A good "blue" evergreen withstanding heat and drought. 18-24 in. \$6.00 each.

CHAMAECYPARIS - Falsecypress

Thread Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera*). A broad pyramid in outline with interesting pendant, thread-like foliage. A texture and shape contrast for the foundation planting. 18-24 in., \$4.50 each; 2-2½ ft., \$5.50 each.

Yellowthread Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea*). Similar to the above except that the outer foliage is a golden yellow. 12-18 in., \$3.75 each; 18-24 in., \$5.00 each.

Plume Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*). Delicate, feathery green foliage. Useful to add color and texture. 18-24 in., \$2.95 each; 2-2½ ft., \$3.50 each; 2½-3 ft., \$5.00 each.

Gold Dust Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera HV*). Similar to the Plume Falsecypress above with the outer foliage a rich, golden color. The yellowest of those we list. 18-24 in., \$4.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$5.00 each.

Gold-tipped Plume Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea*). This kind is intermediate in color between the two varieties listed above. A rich, golden green. 18-24 in., \$3.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$3.95 each; 2½-3 ft., \$6.00 each.

Silver-tipped Plume Falsecypress. A bit more compact than the Plume Falsecypress, with the foliage tips a pale cream. 18-24 in., \$5.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$6.50 ea.

Moss Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa*). The soft moss-like foliage is dense and quite blue. 18-24 in., \$3.90 each.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria (*Cryptomeria japonica*). Pyramidal with foliage resembling Sequoia or the Big Tree of California. Easy to grow and makes an unusual specimen. Hardy as far north as Boston. 18-24 in., \$6.50 each.

JUNIPERUS - Juniper

Compact Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana compacta*). An excellent low-growing foundation plant to use under windows or as a low accent at either side of the entrance drive. Soft blue-green color. 15-18 in., \$5.50 each; 18-24 in., \$6.50 each.

Canert Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana canaertii*). This variety resembles our native red cedar but is more dense and compact with a deeper, richer green throughout the winter. More tolerant of poor sandy soils than most evergreens, it also grows well in moist areas. 2-2½ ft., \$7.50 each.

PINUS - Pine

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). The deep, blue-green color and rapid growth make this ideal either as a large, informal evergreen tree or when clipped as a serviceable screening hedge. Well adapted to poor, sandy soils as well as good garden loams. 18-24 in., \$3.75 each; 2-3 ft., \$5.95 each; 3-4 ft., \$6.50 each; 4-5 ft., \$8.00 each.

Mugo Swiss Mountain Pine (*Pinus mugo mughus*). Valued as a low-growing, spreading, coarse-needed evergreen for

The evergreens comprise the most useful and versatile class of plants we sell. Ideal for foundation plantings, they also include kinds which make excellent year-round screening hedges, low borders and wonderful lawn specimens. The foliage colors range through blue, gray and yellow-green to the deep, dark green richness of the hybrid Yews. Many of the broad-leaved kinds have colorful flowers. Our sales people will help you select the varieties best suited for your purposes.

*NOTE: We handle evergreens B&B, that is, with a ball of soil or growing medium around the roots. Therefore, we cannot ship them beyond our regular delivery area. During the spring season, a wide selection of varieties and sizes will be on display in our lath-houses ready for you to take home and plant. When you purchase, ask for a copy of our helpful, 16-page booklet, "How to Plant."

use in front of other taller growing kinds. 12-15 in. spread, \$4.00 each.

TAXUS - Yew

Japanese Spreading Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). This and the variety listed below were the first two Yews to become popular in our garden. Hardy, easy to grow and relatively free of pests, they are invaluable in the foundation planting. 12-15 in., \$4.75 each; 15-18 in., \$5.50 each; 18-24 in., \$7.00 each.

Japanese Upright Yew (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*). A majestic, upright form; superb for specimens, hedges or in groups. Keep trimmed. 18-24 in., \$7.50 each; 2-2½ ft., \$9.00 each.

Cushion Yew (*Taxus cuspidata densa*). One of the thickest growing of the intermediate types. Holds its rich, green color much better through the winter than many other evergreens. 12-15 in., \$5.00.

Hicks Yew (*Taxus media hicksii*). Narrow and upright when young but broadens into a wide pyramid. Heavy, green foliage. Superb for hedges and upright accents in the foundation planting. 12-15 in., \$2.95 each; 15-18 in., \$5.50 each; 18-24 in., \$7.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$9.00 each.

Intermediate Spreading Yew (*Taxus intermedia*). This Yew has splendid qualities — a good spreading habit, dense growth and dark green color. 12-15 in., \$4.95 each; 15-18 in., \$5.75 each.

THUJA - Arborvitae

Globe Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis glabra*). A naturally rounded form much used in foundation plantings. 15-18 in., \$3.50 each.

Dark American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis nigra*). Very hardy and vigorous. Deep green in color. Either this or the variety listed immediately below makes a fine, quick-growing screening hedge. 18-24 in., \$2.95 each; 2-2½ ft., \$3.95 each; 2½-3 ft., \$4.50 each.

Siberian Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis H. V.*). A deep green, slower growing form with tighter, thicker foliage than the other kinds. 18-24 in., \$3.50 each; 2-2½ ft., \$4.50 each; 2½-3 ft., \$6.00 each.

Dwarf Golden Bota (*Thuya orientalis aurea*). A small, golden-yellow form useful as a color-accent near other deeper-colored evergreens. 18-24 in., \$4.50 each.

TSUGA - Hemlock

Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). A graceful tree, unexcelled for tall hedges, massing or as specimens. Trimming makes it more compact. A rapid grower, shade-tolerant and very hardy. 18-24 in., \$5.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$6.00 each; 2½-3 ft., \$7.00 each; 3-4 ft., \$9.00 each; 4-4½ ft., \$12.00 each.

Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*). The somewhat thicker growth and pendulous branches make this Hemlock well adapted for specimen planting. Durable and pest-free. 2-3 ft., \$12.00 each.

American Holly (*Ilex opaca*). (Female.)

The familiar Christmas Holly has masses of glistening red berries which last all winter. Hollies are the only broadleaved evergreen tree (to 25 ft.) which we can grow in this area. They are also good at the seashore. We offer heavy female plants which have proven hardy here.

*2-2½ ft., \$13.50 each; smaller container plants, \$4.95 each.

***St. Mary's American Holly** (Female).

Here is a superior, new variety. One of the hardiest, and it is a native New Englander discovered on an island off Cape Cod. The medium-sized berries which are a good, bright red are borne profusely on heavily branched, thick, bushy plants. Berries on even the youngest plants when established. 18-24 in., \$10.00 each.

American Holly (Male).

Non-berry-bearing but needed for berry production on the female plants listed above. 18-24 in., \$3.95 each.

***Long-stalked Holly** (*Ilex pedunculosa*).

A fast growing, hardy species of evergreen Holly. The bright red berries grow on inch-long slender stalks. Dense pyramidal small tree well covered with lustrous green leaves to 3 inches long. Both male and female plants are needed in order to have berries. 12-18 in. plants, \$6.50 each.

***Mountain Laurel** (*Kalmia latifolia*).

Large clusters of flowers, shading from white to pink, bloom in June. This popular and practical native evergreen shrub is one of the best for woodland, garden and foundation plantings. 15-18 in., \$4.50 each; 18-24 in., \$6.00 each.

***Baby Wintercreeper** (*Euonymus minimus*).

A tiny leaved (½") variety which makes an excellent ground cover or vine to grow on a low wall. Potted, \$1.60 each.

Bigleaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus vegeta*).

Excellent orange berried evergreen to climb a tree or wall. 12-15 in., \$2.00.

Euonymus Dupont (*Euonymus patens* H.V.).

Another new, upright form with dense growth. Branches heavily and grows rapidly. Ideal for evergreen hedges, foundation planting, planter boxes and for extremely low edging. Can be trimmed as low as 6 inches. 12-18 in., \$1.95 each.

Baltic Ivy. The hardy evergreen type of English Ivy. 50¢ each, 10 for \$4.50.

Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*). 8 in. White flowers, often touched with pink, are held above leathery decorative evergreen leaves. Should be grown in a sheltered, semi-shaded location. For this area, we recommend native grown Christmas Roses planted in the spring. Clumps in pots, \$1.50 each.

***Japanese Holly** (*Ilex crenata*).

Tall and upright with lustrous, dark evergreen leaves, black berries. Splendid for hedges, foundation or screen plantings. 18-24 in., \$7.50 each.

***Boxleaf Holly** (*Ilex crenata convexa*).

4 ft. Dwarf, growing broader than high. Small leaves, curved, dark and very shiny. This makes an excellent plant to use in the north instead of the less hardy Boxwood. 12-18 in., \$4.50 each.

***Hetz Holly**.

Similar to above variety but leaves are twice as large. Container grown. 9-12 in., \$2.95 each.

***Roundleaf Japanese Holly** (*Ilex crenata rotundifolia*).

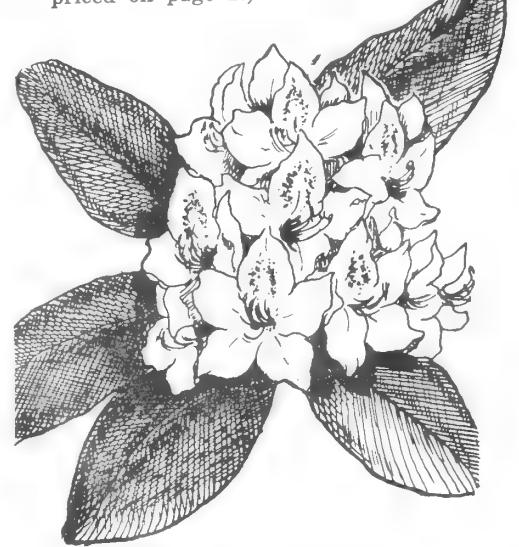
Lustrous green, rounded leaves. An outstanding, dense, compact, globe-shaped variety. 12-18 in., \$5.50 each.

***Inkberry** (*Ilex glabra*).

A larger type of Holly well adapted to use as an evergreen accent plant either at the base of the house or as a specimen near needed evergreens. 18-24 in., \$6.25 each.

***Azaleas**. Many of these are on the borderline, holding some of their leaves throughout the winter. Notable in this respect are the *A. kaempferi* hybrids and

A. amoena. They combine well in the foundation planting and are mentioned here for that reason. (Described and priced on page 2.)

***RHODODENDRONS**

A specialty with us for many years, we now have one of the widest selections in New England.

RED

*It should be remembered that Rhododendrons are never red in the sense that Blaze Roses are red but are on the crimson shades. We offer several of the finest. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each.

PINK

*Carolina Rhododendron. 6 ft. The smaller foliage and different flowering season (May) make it an ideal companion for the other Rhododendrons in this list. Pale pink flowers on a rounded, compact bush. 12-18 in., \$6.00 each; 18-24 in., \$8.00 each.

*Ignatius Sargent. A good, clear, medium pink of proven hardiness. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each; 18-24 in., \$10.00 each.

*Roseum Elegans. A lighter pink. 15-18 in., \$6.00 each; 18-24 in., \$7.50 each; 2-2½ ft., \$10.00 each.

PURPLE

*Catawba Grandiflorum. Large clusters of clear lavender flowers in midseason. Hardy, vigorous and free-flowering. 12-15 in., \$6.00 each.

WHITE (in garden effect)

*White Carolina Rhododendron. 6 ft. This form of the Carolina Rhododendron is particularly effective in foundation plantings and to give "life" to mixed woodland plantings. The two kinds of Carolina Rhododendron and the Rose Bay Rhododendrons will flower more heavily in dense shade than the other kinds. 12-18 in., \$6.00 each.

*White Catawba (*Rhododendron catawbiense album*). This is one of the harder varieties which is white in garden effect. As with most white hybrid Rhododendrons the flowers have faint lavender tinge when examined closely. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each.

*Rose Bay Rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*). The hardiest and tallest of all, this species is valued for its flowers, rose-pink to white, in late June. One of the few Rhododendrons to require light shade to do its best. 12-18 in., \$4.50 each; 18-24 in., \$6.00 each.

Barnes STANDARD FRUIT TREES

APPLE TREES

- Baldwin.** Favorite winter Apple for all uses. Large, bright red; crisp and juicy.
- Cortland.** Large, dark red, white-fleshed McIntosh type. A popular kind for home and orchard planting. Ripens in October.
- Delicious.** Large, solid, dark red. High quality. Splendid keeper. Fine winter eating Apple.
- Early McIntosh.** August ripening. Like McIntosh in texture, flavor and appearance.
- Galbraith Baldwin.** A new, all-red type of the favorite hardy, tasty winter Apple.
- Gallia Beauty.** A solid red variation of the Rome Beauty. Comes into bearing early and crops annually. Winter.
- Macoun.** A late McIntosh. Dark red, white flesh with a superb flavor. Popular winter Apple.
- McIntosh Red.** Dark red, white, juicy flesh. A favorite in northeastern orchards. September.
- Red Gravenstein.** The earliest ripening and one of the best Apples for the home garden. Excellent for either eating or cooking. August-September.
- Red Spy.** Red form of the splendid Northern Spy. Winter.
- Rhode Island Greening.** Large, yellow-green highly-flavored, keeps late. An unexcelled winter cooking Apple.
- Roxbury Russet.** Yellow-green overspread with russet. An old favorite which keeps well.
- Yellow Delicious.** Splendid eating Apple for late fall and winter. Bears young and heavily.

2-YEAR APPLE TREES

11/16 in. and up, 5-7 ft.

1 to 10, \$2.50 each; 10 assorted, \$2.00 each, (In bundles of 10 of a kind, \$1.85 each).

Write for prices if interested in larger quantities.

PEAR TREES

Prices of Pears except Beurre Bosc: 2 yr., 11/16 in. diameter, 5-6 ft. high, \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per bundle of 10 of one kind

Bartlett. Most popular Pear for home and market use; fine quality, rich flavor. Ripens in September.

Beurre Bosc. (Bosc) Very large, deep yellow, overspread with russet. Unsurpassed in quality and flavor. October and November. 2 year, 9/16 in. diameter. \$2.00 each, \$18.50 per bundle of 10.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, red blushed; good quality; the earliest Pear. Ripens in late August.

Seckel. Small, round, russet Pears. Sweet and of finest quality. Trees productive and hardy. October.

CHERRY TREES

Cherries are probably the most difficult of all fruit trees to transplant and establish. Because this is so, these trees are sold on a non-guarantee basis only.

Black Tartarian. (Tartarian) Sweet. Purplish black with splendid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. A favorite.

Montmorency. Sour. Large, light red. Mid-season. Tree comes into bearing young. Productive.

Napoleon. Large, light yellow with red cheek. Juicy and sweet. Early.

Schmidt. Very large, dark Cherry. Sweet, rich flavor. Vigorous grower. Hardy. Late.

Cherry prices: 11/16 in. diam., \$2.75 ea.

PEACH TREES

Ripening periods stated are for average conditions in Connecticut.

9/16 in. diameter, 4-5 ft. high, \$1.75 each, \$15.00 per bundle of 10 of one kind, \$85.00 per 100, except where noted.

Belle of Georgia. (Georgia Belle) An old, reliable, white fleshed Peach. Red cheeks. Ripens in late August.

Elberta. The standard commercial Peach. Large, yellow with red cheek. Freestone. Ripens in early September.

Golden Jubilee. Large, yellow, red blushed. Fine flavor. Freestone. Mid-August.

Hale Haven. Large, round, yellow Peach of excellent quality. High color. Freestone. Ripens after Golden Jubilee and before Elberta. Heavy bearer.

J. H. Hale. Very large, yellow with red cheek. Freestone. Ripens early September; fine quality and flavor. This variety needs another variety for pollination.

Red Haven. An excellent early yellow Peach. Skin smooth and a bright red. Freestone. Flesh firm, sweet and delicious.

Summerlong. (Plant Pat. 1503). Ripens fruit from late July through mid-September. These are medium size, freestone, of excellent quality. This long-bearing season makes it ideal for the home garden. \$2.95 each.

PLUM TREES

Abundance. (Oriental) Red cheeks, yellow flesh. Juicy. August.

Burbank. (Oriental) Amber suffused with red. Late summer.

Reine Claude. (European) An improved Green Gage. The large, pale yellow-green fruit is juicy and rich in flavor. Late September.

Santa Rosa. (Oriental) Large, dark red Plums. Flesh is red, juicy and of good quality.

Stanley. (European) Purple Prune. Sweet yellow flesh.

Yakima. (European) Very large, deep red fruit of a spicy aromatic flavor. Vigorous grower.

Yellow Egg. (European) The largest and handsomest of the yellow plums.

2 year trees, \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per bundle of 10 of one variety

NUT TREES

Chinese Chestnut. Tall (50-60 feet at maturity), sturdy, fast-growing and blight-resistant trees. Splendid for shade as well as for large, sweet nuts. As cross-fertilization is required for nut production, plant two or more trees. Provide a sunny place with rich, deep soil. These trees are about as hardy as Peach. 2 year seedlings, 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Carpatian Walnut. The hardiest variety of English Walnut. Has withstood temperatures of -40 degrees F. in its native Poland. 18-24 in., \$3.75 each.



and DWARFS

DWARF FRUIT TREES—

TAKE LITTLE SPACE, EASY TO SPRAY, PRUNE AND HARVEST

We are often asked about the size of the fruit on dwarf and semi-dwarf trees. In every respect, size, quality and color, they are identical with those grown on full-sized trees . . . only the trees are smaller and easier to care for.

SEMI-DWARF APPLE TREES

These grow about 15 feet tall and begin to bear three or four years after planting under average conditions. For descriptions of varieties, see Apple Trees.

2 year, \$3.50 each

Delicious	Galbraith Baldwin
Macoun	McIntosh Red
Red Gravenstein	Red Spy
Yellow Delicious	

FULL DWARF APPLE TREES

These are grown on Malling IX rootstocks. The trees grow about 9 to 10 feet tall, and usually bear the second year after transplanting. These little trees are shallow-rooted and should be staked.

2 year, \$3.50 each

Delicious	Galbraith Baldwin
Macoun	McIntosh Red
Red Spy	Yellow Delicious

DWARF PEAR TREES

These are budded on Quince rootstocks and will grow about 10 feet tall, usually bearing the second year after transplanting.

2 year trees, \$3.50 each

Bartlett	Clapp's Favorite
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Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted, juicy and of fine flavor. Productive. October to December.

DWARF PEACH TREES

Imagine a little Peach tree, 9 feet tall, heavily loaded with luscious, ripe fruit. Bud on *Prunus tomentosa* roots.

1 year, branched trees, \$3.50 each

Eberta	Hale Haven
Golden Jubilee	Red Haven

DWARF NECTARINE

Hunter Dwarf. A large round yellow freestone variety of the "fuzzless" peach. 1 year, branched trees, \$3.50 each.

APRICOTS

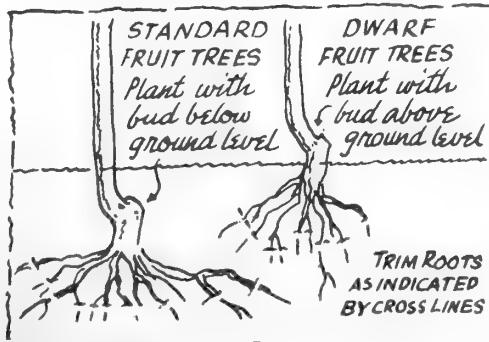
Apricots are small trees by nature. These are not budded on dwarfing roots.

1 year, 9/16 inch diameter, \$2.00 each

Henderson. Large yellow, blushed with red. Both this and the next variety are freestones. One of each kind is recommended for pollination.

Moorpark. Orange and yellow variety. The sweet, juicy fruit of both ripen in August. Both are among the hardiest for this area.

STANDARD OR DWARF?



SELECTION OF FRUIT TREES

Your first consideration in selecting fruit trees is to choose the variety you like best. A second and important consideration is to have them highly productive of the best quality fruit. Many trees are self-fruitful, i.e., will bear fruit when planted alone. Others will need pollinizers for fruit production. The following lists will help you choose at planting time rather than be disappointed later.

Self fruitful. These produce fruit when planted alone: sour cherries, grapes, apricots, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants and all peaches on our list except J. H. Hale, which needs another variety for fruiting.

Blueberries need a pollinizer, any other variety.

Pears need a pollinizer, any other variety, except that Bartlett and Seckel are sterile to each other's pollen. Any other variety will pollinize either or both.

Sweet Cherries need pollinating, any other sweet variety on our list. Sour and sweet varieties are not suitable pollinizers for each other.

Plums need a pollinizer. These are divided into two groups, European and Oriental. Plants within either group are fruitful to each other's pollen. For example, Abundance, Burbank and Santa Rosa (Oriental plums) will pollinize each other. Reine Claude, Stanley, Yakima and Yellow Egg (European plums) will pollinize each other, and plums should be selected within either of these groups, never across group lines. The European group is partially self-fruitful and may be planted alone with fair results. This is not true of the Oriental group.

Apples. The apples in our list come under the three following headings:

1. **Self fruitful** (will bear when planted alone). Baldwin.

2. **Self unfruitful.** Another pollinizer is needed, any other variety in our list except Baldwin and Gravenstein, which are triploid varieties and have pollen which is infertile with the diploid varieties.

3. **Incompatible.** Cortland and Early McIntosh are incompatible and should not be selected as pollinizers for each other. They will pollinize other varieties, however. Any variety on our list, except Baldwin and Gravenstein, will serve as a pollinizer for them.

Suitable Distances for Planting

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 feet
Apples, Full Dwarf	8 to 10 feet
Apples, Semi-Dwarf	20 to 25 feet
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 feet
Pear, Dwarf	10 feet
Peaches	16 to 18 feet
Cherries, Sweet	16 to 20 feet
Cherries, Sour	15 to 18 feet
Plums	16 to 20 feet
Quinces	10 to 12 feet
Grapes	8 to 10 feet
Currants	3 to 4 feet
Raspberries, Red	3 to 4 feet
Raspberries, Black	4 to 5 feet
Blackberries	4 to 6 feet
Strawberries, Rows	1 by 3 1/2 feet
Strawberries, in Beds	1 1/2 by 1 1/2 feet
Asparagus, in Beds	1 by 1 1/2 feet
Asparagus, in Field	1 by 4 feet

BULLETIN CONTINUES

April 1. *All Fool's Day.*

Shrubs in the ground get an earlier start. So plant them now . . . prove you're smart.

Though the earth be wet, the weather cool,

When you plant early, you're no fool!

The above bit of doggerel is more prophetic than poetical. To me the day is always the point of urgency, with each succeeding day being a lost day on the plant's growth for that season, particularly on the deciduous plants which are planted with bare roots. However, I never let my sense of haste prevent me from digging the hole sufficiently large, properly preparing the soil and planting the very best I know how. I was once a member of the "just dig a hole and throw it in" school but I have long since learned that while you can fool yourself this way, you never fool your plants.

April 11. *The full moon rises at 6:21; a minute later, the setting sun.*

If you haven't done it before, cut back the summer flowering Tamarix to three or four inches, the Caryopteris to six or eight and the Butterfly Bushes to ten or twelve. This and a generous feeding will start the new growth vigorously to flower abundantly this summer and the plants will be more kempt.

The little webs of the tent caterpillars are probably showing on the tips of apples, cherries and other tree members of the rose family. Burning torches can damage the spring softened bark. Rather spray them with a fruit spray or after the sun is down poke a forked stick into the middle of the web and rotate it, collecting and disposing of the caterpillars within.

Water your shrubs generously when you plant them. Then water only after a week or ten days of dry weather. Too frequent watering results in more loss of newly set plants than any other cause. The next most important cause is neglect to cut back the tops of deciduous, bare-root shrubs and trees. Did you trim those you now have planted? Go do it . . . I'll wait.



Broad leaved weeds such as dandelions, plantains, etc., healthy now? Then get after them with 4-X-D. A dry powder, easily applied with the spreader, it gives its best control when weeds are young and full of vigor.

April 17. *Maidens appearing in bonnets gay rival flowers this Easter Day.*

Only occasionally encountered is the work of the black vine weevil. Its larvae devour the small roots and gnaw the bark from the larger roots of the Yews. The tops first turn yellow, then brown and plants severely injured may die. Prevention is the best practice. Chlordane around the base of the plants at this time and spraying with malathion during June and July when the adults are above ground are recommended treatments.

Check the roses. As the new growth shows, remove the mulch and hills around the bases. Then cut them back to approximately these heights: Floribundas, 8 to 10 inches; Hybrid Teas, 10 to 12 inches; Grandifloras, 1 1/2 to 2 feet. The climbers, ramblers and shrub roses are best pruned in the summer right after the heavy flowering. The miniatures will seldom need pruning, only removal of dead branches.

SMALL FRUITS and PLANTS

RASPBERRIES

Durham. An everbearing variety originated at the University of New Hampshire to produce its fall crop before frosts. Starts bearing its large, firm, highly flavored, deep red fruits about July 1 and the second crop starts in late August. Selected 1 year plants: 10 for \$3.00, 30 for \$7.50.

Latham. Bright red, large, round and firm. Plants are strong, hardy, disease resistant; yield heavily. The leading red Raspberry. Selected 1 year plants: 10 for \$2.00, 30 for \$4.80, 100 for \$12.00.

Morrison. New. Extra large, glossy, black berries. Sturdy, disease-resistant and a heavy bearer. 10 for \$2.00, 30 for \$4.80, 100 for \$12.00.

September. A new, summer and fall fruiting red Raspberry. Berries are bright red, large and of good quality. In early September the second crop begins and continues until frost ends it. 10 for \$2.50, 30 for \$6.00, 100 for \$15.00.

Planting note for Raspberries

Be sure to cut the canes back within a few inches of the ground immediately after planting in the spring.

EBONY KING BLACKBERRY

Ebony King. A sensational, new, hardy, upright Blackberry. Berries are large, jet black and delicious. Ripen in July. 1 year plants: 5 for \$1.50, 30 for \$7.50.

GRAPES

Caco. Red Mid-season
Concord. Blue Mid-season
Niagara. White Mid-season
**2 year, No. 1, 60c:
 10 of one kind, \$5.00**

Steuben. One of the newer Grapes which have proven hardy to 20° below zero. This one has large clusters of deepest blue-black Grapes. Ripen earlier than Concord and keep longer. \$1.50 each.

Seneca. Sweet, white Grape of the California type, ripening in early September. Vine is vigorous and productive. A delicious Grape for desserts. \$1.00 each.

BLUEBERRIES

Giant fruited, cultivated blueberries in selected, modern varieties. More than one kind is needed for cross-pollination and fruit production.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES OF FRUITING AGE:

Strong, transplanted, 3 year plants, \$1.75 each, 3 for \$4.50, 6 for \$9.00, 12 for \$15.00, except where noted

Berkeley. Mid-season. Light blue. Very large berries. A new variety.

Coville. The latest of these Blueberries often ripens fruit well into late August. Large and flavorful.

Jersey. A heavy producer of large berries, which keep well. Mid-season to late. Plants vigorous.

Two Superior Newer Varieties.
 3 year plants, \$1.95 each, 3 for \$4.95,
 12 for \$18.00

Blueray. Large-berried, mid-season variety ripening just ahead of Jersey.

Herbert. Ripens its large, deep blue berries over a long period from mid-season to late.

red rich

EVERBEARING

TRADE MARK

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

(Plant Patent 993)

A sensational, everbearing Strawberry. Firm, deep red, sweet berries are prized for freezing and preserving as the rich color, flavor and firmness are kept well. Yields abundantly. All orders for Red Rich Strawberry plants will be sent by parcel post paid directly to you from grower in Indiana. 12 for \$2.95, 25 for \$5.00, 50 for \$8.50, 100 for \$15.00.

ASPARAGUS

Garden Fresh Asparagus Tastes Better

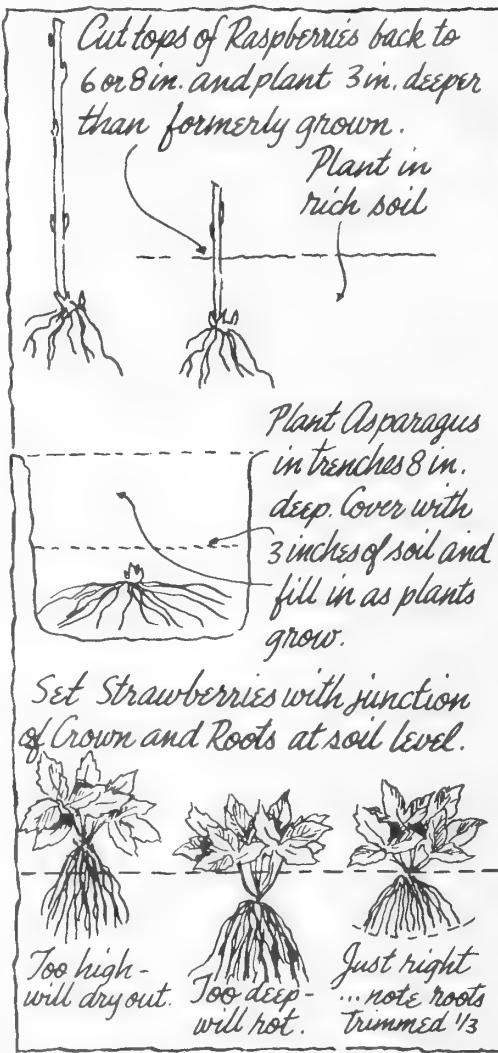
Mary Washington. Rust resistant. Recognized as a leading variety. Asparagus will grow in any garden soil but to produce the largest, most tender stalks the soil must be rich and well fertilized. Strong 1 year roots, 25 for \$1.75, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$5.00.

RED RHUBARB

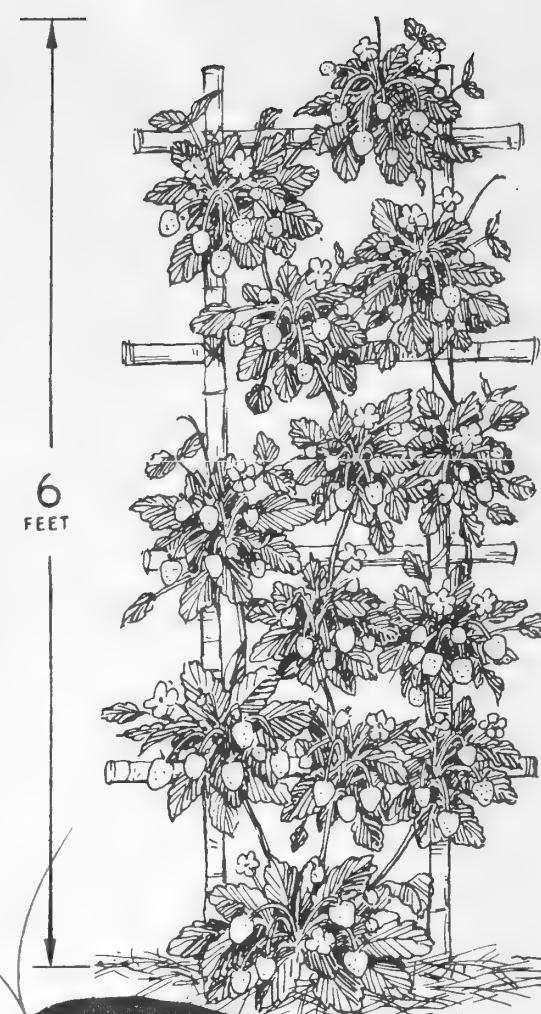
An Early Spring Delicacy

MacDonald. Considered the finest of the new, red Rhubarbs. Excellent quality and flavor, less tart than older kinds. Hardy, of Canadian origin and quick to grow. \$1.25 each.

Horse Radish. For that strong country flavor. Thoroughly perennial in rich, well-drained soil. Whole roots. 3 for 60¢.



PLANTING DISTANCES ON PAGE 15



Sonjana

Plant Patent 1691

the strawberry that climbs—

Sonjana, pronounced "son-yah-nah," climbs to a height of six feet on poles, trellises or wire netting, it can also be planted in strawberry jars or at the edge of a wall to hang its festoons of white flowers and flavorful red fruits which are borne all summer.

It is a true conversation piece, ornamental as well as useful. For the small garden it is ideal, as one plant requires less than two square feet of earth. Grown in humusy soil, mulched to retain moisture and fed at frequent intervals with water soluble plant food, it continuously extends its runners and makes new crowns of deep green leaves which immediately send out flowering and fruiting stems. The plants are perennial and hardy, producing new vines each year. Several colored photographic reproductions of this amazing new climbing strawberry will be displayed with the limited amount of plants we have to offer this spring. As these will be in growth in pots, we make no formal guarantee. Sonjana Climbing Strawberry Plants (Cultural sheets available), \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.95.

SONJANA CLIMBING STRAWBERRY

COMPLETELY NEW AND DIFFERENT

(V-25)

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Junior Aristocrats

In 1957 we listed 5 kinds of these "little plants with a big future" with no particular fanfare. By your purchases and often repurchases you have shown us that they have served several very definite needs in your home planting and we are pleased to extend the list this year to include 16 evergreen kinds. This extension makes available to you plants for the following purposes at budget prices, plants which in a few years grow in value far beyond the immediate, modest expenditure.

1. Foundation Planting. All varieties in this list with the exception of Douglas Fir and Colorado Spruce will grow to appropriate sizes and make excellent plants for this purpose.

2. Privacy Hedging. Hemlock and Dark American Arborvitae are the most popular for formal clipped hedges. They and Douglas Fir and Colorado Spruce are often used as unclipped hedges. Such screens also serve as climate control.

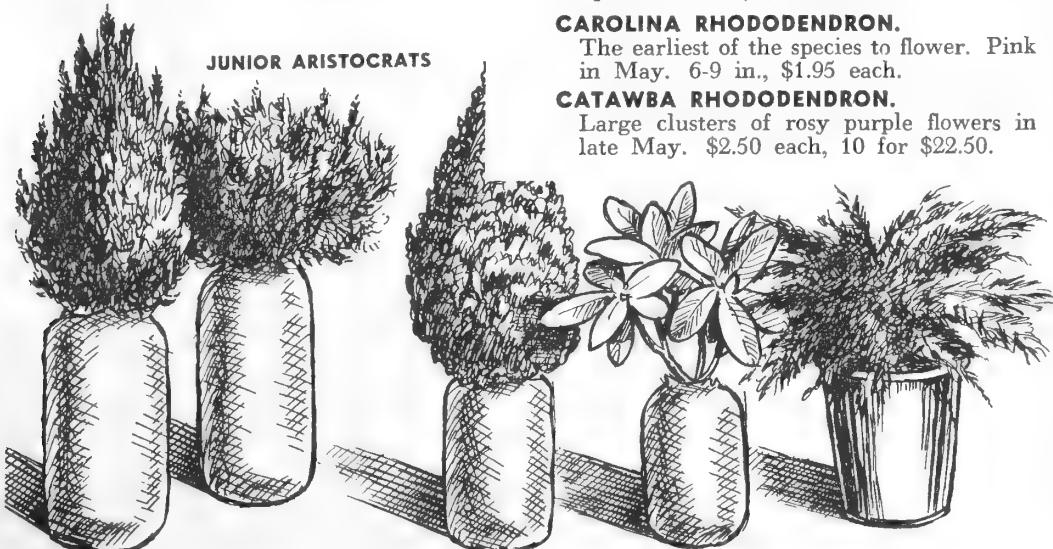
3. As Lower Hedges. For edging walks, patios, driveways and as year round boundaries to define areas and edge flower beds, etc. Hetz Holly and the Yews are formal types for shaping. Most of the others may be combined for informal hedgings.

4. Informal Landscaping. Many homes today have relatively large land areas and the planting of laurels, rhododendrons, hemlocks and several other of these evergreens in wooded areas add greatly to the appearance and livability, particularly in the winter.

5. For the future. One father is growing several kinds as a house-warming gift for his daughter's family. Another family is growing some in their present garden for use around the new home they plan to build within the next two years.

These are a few of the ways Barnes Junior Aristocrats can serve budget-wise home gardeners. When you see them you will probably think of other uses they will serve beautifully and distinctively around your home.

JUNIOR ARISTOCRATS



NEEDLED EVERGREENS

PLUME FALSECYPRESS.

Soft feathery evergreen foliage for textural contrast. 12-18 in., \$1.59 each.

*ANDORRA JUNIPER.

Spreading type. Summer foliage blue-green. Purplish in winter. Gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

COLORADO SPRUCE.

Dense pyramidal tree with gray-green foliage. Used as specimens. 10-12 in., \$1.98 each.

DOUGLAS FIR.

Valued for its dense pyramidal habit with horizontal branches densely covered with bluish green needles. One of our best evergreens. 5 year, 10-15 in., \$1.50 each.

INTERMEDIATE SPREADING YEW.

Wonderful for low to medium hedges, \$1.95 each, 10 for \$19.00. Extra heavy, \$2.95 each.

HICKS YEW.

A darker, upright type for hedges and patio edging. 8-10 in., \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50; 12-15 in., \$2.95 each.

DARK AMERICAN ARBORVITAE.

Rapid growing, dense, pyramidal type. 12-18 in., \$1.85 each, 10 for \$16.50.

CANADA HEMLOCK.

One of the finest for medium to tall evergreen hedges. Dense, deep green and rapid growing. 8-10 in., \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50; 12-18 in., \$1.95 each.

(*Available only at the nursery or for local truck deliveries.)

BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS

UPRIGHT EUONYMUS.

Naturally upright, it is used in the foundation planting or as a hedge. Shears well. 12-15 in., \$1.50 each.

EUONYMUS, DUPONT.

Another new upright type that branches heavily and grows rapidly. 12-18 in., \$1.95 each.

*HETZ HOLLY.

A splendid broadleaf evergreen for edging patios or for a low hedge. 9-12 in., \$2.95 each.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

The popular Connecticut State flower at a price for mass planting in woodlands or along boundaries. \$1.65 each, 10 for \$15.00; 12-15 in., \$2.50 each.

DROOPING LEUCOTHOE.

Informal growth. White flowers in May. Green foliage turns bronze in fall. 12 in., \$1.75 each.

JAPANESE ANDROMEDA.

One of the most popular and useful of the broadleaved evergreens. Flowers in April. 8-10 in., \$1.98 each.

CAROLINA RHODODENDRON.

The earliest of the species to flower. Pink in May. 6-9 in., \$1.95 each.

CATAWBA RHODODENDRON.

Large clusters of rosy purple flowers in late May. \$2.50 each, 10 for \$22.50.

BULLETIN CONTINUES

April 20. For the last killing frost, the average date. Optimists plant seeds. Pessimists wait.

Established plants of the following "large flowered" Clematis (I hope you have some), Lanuginosa Candida, Jackmanni, Comtesse de Bouchard, Nelly Moser, Ramona and Ville de Lyon will profit from being trimmed back to 10 or 12 inches and feeding. The new canes grow quickly and will flower more heavily this summer. The words "large flowered" are in quotes up above as the true flowers are the small central part of the inflorescence. The colorful floral parts we admire are merely sepals which in most plants are green and inconspicuous.



Plan to grow some heavily foliaged annuals about these Clematis vines and also around your lilies, both of which like cool soil about their feet.

When the ground temperature averages 60° is a good time to go after the Peach Tree Borer with Parascalecide. He is the insect that causes those jelly-like patches on the lower parts of the trunk. At the same time, take along a sharp knife or razor blade and scrape off the mess and loose bark from last year and paint the surface with Cabot's Tree Paint as an important added protection.

April 24. The hour that I should gain this day is one I seldom get.

It takes me that and more to find which way my clock is set.

(Daylight Saving starting)

If your Hawthornes had blackened and distorted leaves last year, spray them with a good fungicide as the first leaves unfold; again when the leaves are half grown and a third when they are full sized. A heavy application of lawn food around them (and all other young trees) will give them increased vigor, making them less susceptible to these disfiguring diseases.

"No plant is ever any better than the soil in which it is planted."

Lawn mower bumps on trees should be trimmed clean and coated with tree paint. Better still is no lawn mower bump. A bed of flowers or a planting of evergreens around the base is a pleasant solution. Another is the conventional circle of good earth. Both this and the flower beds will retain their shape if surrounded with rust-proof aluminum metal edging. Another time saver for lazy gardeners like me.

April 29. To plant a tree on Arbor Day — a perfect thing to do; The only thing more perfect is . . . to end up planting two!

A good time now to set that lawn mower up to 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches. Crabgrass is a hot, sunny weather grass and germination is greatly reduced when the seeds are shaded out by taller lawn grasses. As an extra bonus your lawn will dry out less during the summer.

Barnes GARDEN AND LAWN CARE AIDS

FERTILIZERS (High Analysis)



TURF BUILDER (Scotts). A Greener Lawn without hard work. Just pour Turf Builder in your Scott's Spreader. Set the dial to #6 and take a walk. No mess. No odor. Excellent for shade trees and fruit trees, too. 5,000 sq. ft., \$4.75; 5,000 sq. ft. size, 2 for \$8.95, 10 for \$39.90.

TURF & TREE FOOD (Hubbard-Hall). The original 10-6-4 now improved with Urea Form nitrogen for controlled turf feeding without surging growth. 50 lbs. for 5,000 sq. ft., \$4.49.

SHRUBS, FLOWERS, BULBS, VEGETABLES

PLANT FOOD (Hubbard-Hall). 5-10-5. 5 lbs., 65¢; 10 lbs., \$1.15; 25 lbs., \$1.90; 50 lbs., \$3.15.

EVERGREENS

EVERGREEN FOOD (Hubbard-Hall). 4-10-4. In addition to the food, it contains iron-sulphate to maintain the proper acidity for these plants. 5 lbs., 79¢; 10 lbs., \$1.49; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$3.75.



ROSES

ESPOMA ROSE FOOD. 6-6-4. A balanced formula rich in organics. 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$3.10.

LIQUID ROSE FOOD (Ortho). 8-12-4. 1 pt., 79¢; 1 qt., \$1.39.

SUPERPHOSPHATE (20% Phosphoric Acid). Promotes flowering and fruiting of reluctant plants. 5 lbs., 75¢.

MURIATE OF POTASH. (60% Potash). promotes sturdy stems. Used for increasing starch content and growth in root crops. 5 lbs., 85¢.



EACH POUND
MAKES 30 GALLONS!

RAPID-GRO. 23-21-17. A quick-acting, non-burning, water-soluble fertilizer for general garden and house plant use. 8 oz. (makes 15 gallons of fertilizer), 75¢; 1 lb., \$1.30; 2 lbs., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$4.75.

FERTILIZERS (Organic)

AGRINITE. 25 lbs., \$2.10; 50 lbs., \$3.85.

BONE MEAL. 2-23-0. Fine for bulbs. Promotes strong root growth. 5 lbs., 85¢; 10 lbs., \$1.49; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$4.85.

BULB-TONE. 4-10-6. Promotes vigor and vibrant color. Use when planting Begonias, Gladioli, Lilies, Tulips, etc. Also as a side dressing for established plants. 2 lbs., 69¢; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$3.10.

COTTONSEED MEAL. 6% nitrogen. Slow-feeding, ideal for broad-leaved evergreens. Can be mixed with soil at planting time. 4 lbs., 89¢.

COW MANURE (Bovung). Dehydrated, weed-free. 25 lbs., \$1.65; 50 lbs., \$2.98.



ATLAS FISH. Organic liquid fish fertilizer. 1 pt., \$1.00; 1 qt., \$1.90; 1 gal., \$6.25.



HOLLYTONE. An organic formula for Evergreens. May be mixed safely with the soil at planting time. 10 lbs., \$1.65; 25 lbs., \$2.95.

All items listed in this section are offered for sale at the nursery only . . . not by mail. We believe that the prices shown will be firm throughout this season but reserve the right to change, if necessary.

SOIL CONDITIONERS

ALUMINUM SULPHATE. Changes sweet soil to acid soil for the plants which need it, particularly the evergreens. 5 lbs., 89¢.

CHELATED IRON SEQUESTRENE. If the leaves of your plants are yellow with prominent green midribs and veins, it is probably iron deficiency. This form of iron is quickly available to restore the deep rich green which is a sign of health. 4 oz., \$1.19.

COMPO COMPOST MAKER. Added to your waste vegetable matter, it promotes bacterial activity to break it down into compost in a fraction of the time normally required. 7½ lbs., \$1.25.

LIME. Conklin's Ground Limestone. Soil sweetener needed especially for Kentucky Bluegrass, Lilacs, Delphiniums and certain vegetables. 50 lbs., 75¢. Hydrated Lime - as above. 38 oz., 29¢, 5 lbs., 45¢.

SOIL IMPROVER (Scotts). Modifies soil for greater water absorption and stronger root growth. Also supplies long-acting lime. 2,500 sq. ft. Bag, \$2.95, 10 for \$26.50.

- Eliminates damping off and other plant diseases.
- Assures almost 100% seed germination.
- No over-watering danger.
- Grows tremendous roots.
- Growth can be hastened or retarded as needed.
- Practically fool-proof! It is almost impossible NOT to be successful if simple directions are followed.



SPHAGNUM MOSS. Lightens soil and holds moisture for seedlings or potted plants. 10 oz. bag, 98¢.

AT Barnes IT'S NAMES YOU KNOW



FERTILIZERS - SOIL-CONDITIONERS

VERMICULITE (Terralite). Sterile medium for seed starting or to mix with potting soils. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 85¢; 6 cu. ft., \$3.45.

BACCTO PEAT HUMUS. Lightens heavy soils, retains water in sandy soils, promotes root growth, prevents fertilizer leaching. Packed moist in lined bags. $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 59¢; 1 peck, 98¢; 25 lbs., \$1.59; 50 lbs., \$2.29; 100 lbs., \$3.98.

PEAT MOSS. This is the coarser, baled type of peat commonly used for mulching. In three sizes:

Junior bale (4 cu. ft.), \$3.87.

Standard bale (6 cu. ft.), Cash and Carry, \$4.95; Charged or delivered within our delivery area, \$5.50.

POTTING SOIL (Baccto). The ideal mixture for most house plants or for use in window boxes. $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 59¢; 1 peck, 98¢; 25 lbs., \$1.69.

PLANT STAKES

BAMBOO STAKES. 25 per bundle, 2 ft., 39¢; 3 ft., 59¢; 4 ft., 89¢.

BAMBOO STAKES. Dark green. Heavy. 6 per bundle. 4 ft., 75¢; 5 ft., \$1.00; 6 ft., \$1.25.

BAMBOO POLES. Unpainted, 8 ft., 50¢ each.

LAWN EDGING

To have Lawn Edging along driveways, flower beds and for circling ungrassed areas under trees is a great time saver. It eliminates grass trimming in these difficult spots.

GRASS STOP. Non-rusting aluminum. 40 ft. x 4 in. pkg., \$3.98; 24 ft. x 4 in. pkg., \$2.69.

GROWTH STIMULATORS

BLOSSOM SET. Promotes early set on tomatoes and other vegetables. 12 oz. aerosol, \$1.79.



ROOTONE. Plant hormones that stimulate root growth on cuttings and control soil-borne diseases. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. packages, 35¢; 2 oz., \$1.25.

TRANSPLANTONE. Reduces wilting and stimulates quick growth and establishment of newly moved plants. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. package, 35¢.

PLASTIES. Green, plastic-coated wire for attaching plants and vines easily and quickly to supports. Also handy for closing bags. 7 in. long, pkg. of 70, 29¢. Same on 50 ft. spools, 69¢. Same on 200 ft. spools, \$1.29.

PROTECTO CLOTH. Keeps the birds and the berries apart. 3 ft. x 30 ft., \$1.98.

SEED-STAY CLOTH. Useful to keep grass seed (and soil) in place on seeded banks. 54 in. x 57 ft. package, \$1.98.

ALUMINUM GARDEN WIRE. Long life, non-rusting wire for grapes and other vines. Also useful (2 strands) as a horizontal barrier through hedges. 25 ft. rolls, 75¢ each.

ALUMINUM TRELLIS. 8 ft. x 12 in., \$3.00; 8 ft. x 24 in., \$5.00.

WEED KILLERS

In using the following preparations, it is most important to follow directions carefully to prevent unwanted injury to other plants.

CRABGRASS KILLER (Ortho). Will not harm lawn grasses. Pint, \$2.29; quart, \$3.98.

CHICKWEED KILLER (Ortho). 8 oz., \$1.49.

WEED-B-GON (Ortho). A liquid killer of broad-leaved lawn weeds such as dandelions, plantains, etc. 8 oz., \$1.19; pt., \$1.69; qt., \$2.98.

SCOTTS 4-X-D. Broadleafed weed eradicator in lawns. Shaker can (Touch), 89¢ 2,500 sq. ft., \$1.95; 5,000 sq. ft., \$3.75; 10 - 5,000 sq. ft. bags, \$33.00.

SCOTTS CRABGRASS KILLERS

HALTS (Spring Use). Applied before the crabgrass seeds germinate (1st spring mowing), it kills them as they emerge. Also controls lawn insects. 1,000 sq. ft., \$4.95; 2,500 sq. ft., \$9.95.

CLOUT (Late Summer Use). After July 1 until seeds start to form. A rugged killer to go after crabgrass when it gets tough. Shaker can, 89¢; 2,500 sq. ft., \$3.95; 5,000 sq. ft., \$6.95.

KANSEL (Scotts). Clover eradicator. If you like the looks of an all-grass lawn, this will eliminate the clover, chickweed and sorrel. Shaker can, 89¢; 2,500 sq. ft., \$2.95; 5,000 sq. ft., \$4.95.

BONUS (Scotts). Formerly called Weed and Feed, this is a broad-leaf weed killer and a built-in fertilizer, or is it the other way around? In any event, it does two essential jobs at once. 1,000 sq. ft., \$1.95; 2,500 sq. ft., \$3.45; 5,000 sq. ft., \$5.95; 10 - 5,000 sq. ft. bags, \$52.50.

SCOTT'S GRASS SEED

PICTURE BRAND. For elegant beauty. 1,250 sq. ft. box \$ 5.95
5,000 sq. ft. box 22.95

CLASSIC BRAND. For an extra lovely lawn with just a little extra care. 500 sq. ft. box \$ 2.45
1,250 sq. ft. box 5.95
5,000 sq. ft. box 22.95

FAMILY BRAND. For good looks and hard wear.

500 sq. ft. box	\$ 2.45
1,250 sq. ft. box	5.95
5,000 sq. ft. box	22.95

PLAY BRAND. For extra sturdy grass with minimum care.

500 sq. ft.	\$ 3.95
1,250 sq. ft.	8.95
2,500 sq. ft.	17.45

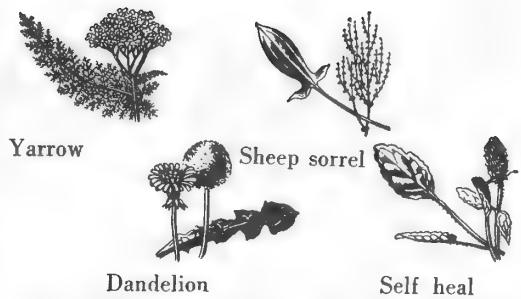
SPOT SEEDER. For seeding thin and bare spots. Shaker top. 1 lb., \$1.25.

GARDEN TOOLS

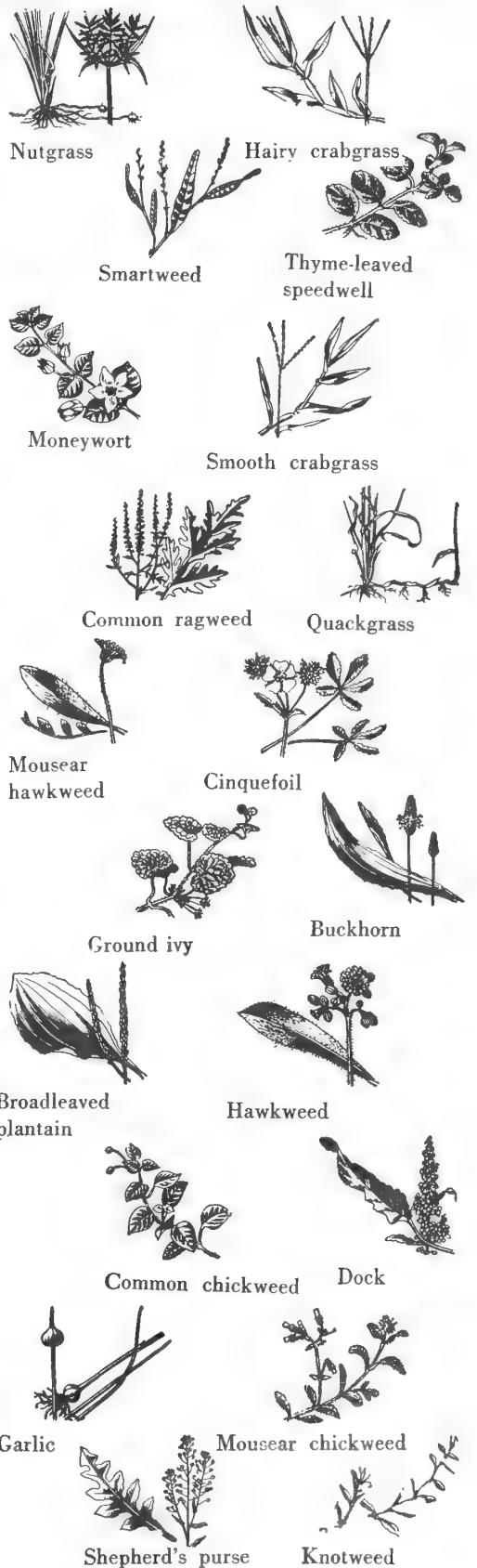
We have a wide selection of garden tools including Spades, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Cultivators, Trowels, Asparagus Knives, Hedge Shears, Grass Shears, Pruning Shears, Lopping Shears, Grass Hooks and others, including the popular Scott line of Spreaders.

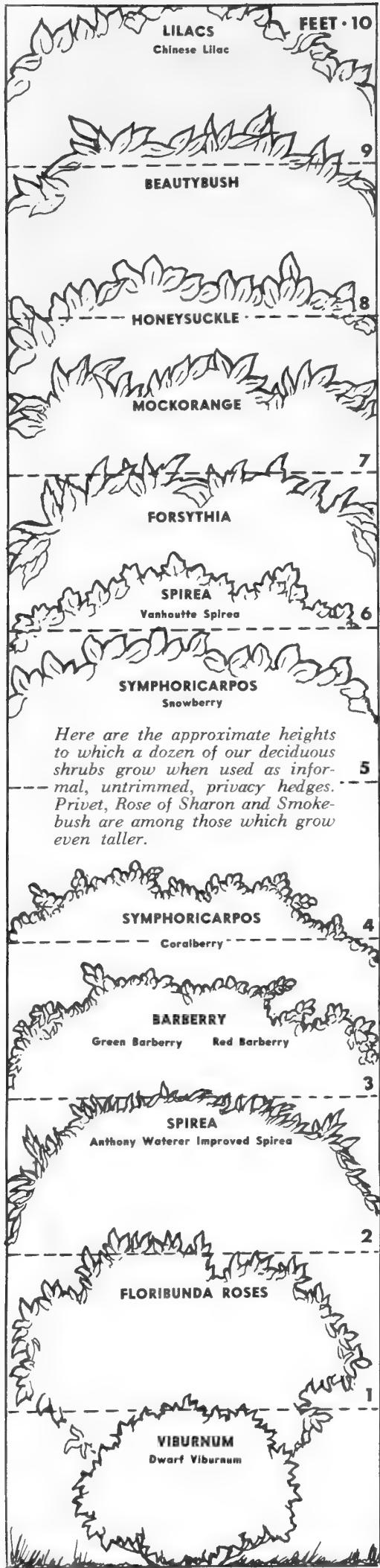
LAWN AND GARDEN SEED

A complete range of lawn and grass seed from Scotts, and Harts and in the familiar Hart Seed racks a wide selection of the best flower and vegetable seeds, including many All-America Winners. For people who wish to start seeds indoors, we will have these racks set up in the office in advance of the outdoor planting season.



24 LAWN WEEDS





Here are the approximate heights to which a dozen of our deciduous shrubs grow when used as informal, untrimmed, privacy hedges. Privet, Rose of Sharon and Smokebush are among those which grow even taller.

To help you select the variety best suited to your needs, we indicate the range of heights at which each kind may be maintained directly after the name.

Green Barberry (*Berberis thunbergi*). 2 to 4 ft. Beautiful, familiar, ever-useful. Red berries. Makes a thick, thorny barrier even under adverse conditions. 2 yr. plants, 12-18 in., \$2.50 for 10, \$20.00 for 100.

Red Barberry (*Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea*). 2 to 4 ft. Dark red leaves throughout the season. Be sure to plant in a sunny place. 2 yr. plants, 12-18 in., 75¢ each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40.00 for 100.

Mentor Barberry (*Berberis mentorensis*). 4-7 ft. A taller, thorny barrier which has the added advantage of being semi-evergreen. Dark red berries. Has withstood temperatures to -20 degrees F. without injury. Also resistant to hot, dry weather. 12-18 in. A bundle of 10 plants for \$8.00.

California Privet. 3 to 15 ft. Famous for its bright green foliage which stays green until late fall. Not reliably hardy north of Connecticut.

10-50 plants 50 or more
12-18 in., heavy plants.. 15¢ each 12¢ each
18-24 in. 20¢ each 16¢ each

The F. J. Grootendorst, Pink Grootendorst, Hansa, Robin Hood and Rugosa Roses are excellent thorny, disease free and insect resistant, ever-blooming varieties for protective privacy hedges. They are described and priced on page 9 under "Shrub and Ground-Cover Roses."

Ground Covers

This is one of the smaller groups of plants in this book but it is one of the most important, for in addition to their beauty, these plants are extremely useful. They solve problems. That steep, sunny bank which is hard to mow can well be covered with Hall's Honeysuckle or the two roses listed below. If the soil is good, Myrtle will provide an excellent evergreen cover for it . . . or use Purpleleaf Wintercreeper. Nothing neatens up an evergreen foundation planting so much as does Pachysandra or Myrtle. And, while they are doing it, they provide shade for the roots and cut down the evaporation of water which your evergreens need. Use them generously for such purposes and for their beauty. When you are in, tell us your problem and we will be happy to select a plant for your need.

Baby Wintercreeper (*Euonymus minimus*). This small evergreen ground cover grows in full sun or shade. Its tiny leaves make it a beautiful, fine-textured cover for limited areas where coarseness is undesirable. Pots, \$1.60 each.

Purpleleaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus coloratus*). An excellent evergreen ground cover: green in summer; red-purple in winter. Grows in sun or shade. 50¢ each, 10 for \$4.50; 15-18 in., \$1.00 each, 10 for \$8.00.

BARNES HEDGES

The following flowering shrubs, when planted 18-24 inches apart, make excellent hedges. They are described more fully under Flowering Shrubs. Pages 2, 3 and 4.

Lynwood Gold Forsythia.

12-18 in., \$3.50 for 10, \$15.00 for 50.

Showy Border Forsythia.

\$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.

Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*). An excellent upright variety to use in narrow spaces. Will grow well in either sun or shade. Long flowering period from August to frost. Double, pink or red. 12-18 in. Sold only in bundles of 10 of one color for \$3.50

Beautybush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*). 12-18 in., \$5.95 for 10.

Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*). 12-18 in., \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.

Fragrant Mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). 12-18 in., \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.

Virginal Mockorange (*Philadelphus virginalis*). 12-18 in., \$4.95 for 10.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). \$3.50 for 10, \$15.00 for 50.

Snowberry (*Symporicarpos albus*). 12-18 in. plants, \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.

Coralberry (*Symporicarpos orbiculatus*). 12-18 in., \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.



Among the evergreens are many excellent hedging plants for year-round effectiveness. Included are Yews, Hemlocks and Arborvitae (page 12); Japanese Holly, Boxleaf Holly, Hetz Holly and Roundleaf Holly (page 13).

English Ivy (*Hedera helix baltica*). One of the best evergreen vines for walls, also a superb ground cover. This form is hardier than the regular English Ivy. 50¢ each, \$4.50 for 10.

Japanese Surge or Pachysandra. For a dense evergreen ground cover in places too shady for grass. Grows by underground stems and makes a thick, green carpet, about 9 in. high. 1 yr., \$1.20 for 10, \$10.00 for 100.

Myrtle (*Vinca minor*). A superb, low, evergreen ground cover with shiny, dark green leaves and lilac-blue flowers in spring. Does well in sun or shade. Good for holding banks. \$2.00 for 10, \$18.00 for 100.

Lonicera japonica halliana (Hall's Honeysuckle—See Vines, page 6). Semi-evergreen. Rapid-growing, vigorous, covering a large area quickly. Needs restraint.

Max Graf and Wichuriana Roses. These two Roses make excellent ground covers for sunny banks and rock slopes. Both have deep green, lustrous foliage and will cover those difficult spots in a relatively short time. Max Graf has clusters of bright pink flowers in June. Wichuriana has white flowers. Both have reddish fruits. See page 9.

Barnes

INSECTICIDES - FUNGICIDES

21

All items listed in this section are offered for sale at the nursery only . . . not by mail. We believe that the prices shown will be firm throughout this season but reserve the right to change, if necessary.

ARSENATE OF LEAD. A standard insecticide for chewing insects. 1 lb., 98¢.

BLACK LEAF 40 (See Nicotine).

BORERKIL. Squeezed into the opening, it generates a gas to kill borer larvae. 2 oz. tube, \$1.00.

BORER SPRAY (Ortho). 20% Lindane. For control of borers and leaf miners on Elm and Locust. 8 oz., \$1.79.

BOTANO GARDEN DUST. Controls many insects on shrubs, flowers and certain vegetables. 8 oz., \$1.19.

BUG-GETA PELLETS. Controls slugs, snails and cutworms. 12 oz., 59¢.

BORER PRUF. Aerosol for spraying cuts and damages of trees and shrubs where most internal damage starts. 8 oz., \$1.69.

CAPTAN (See Orthocide).

CHLORDANE. Valuable long-term control for soil insects. Available in these forms:

COPE (Scotts). 9% shaker can, 89¢.
9% 2500 sq. ft., \$2.45.
9% 5000 sq. ft., \$3.95.
10 bags 50M sq. ft., \$35.

ORTHO-KLOR. 10% dust. 1 lb., 69¢, 5 lbs., \$1.98.

ORTHO-KLOR. 44% liquid. 8 oz., \$1.19; pt., \$1.98.

ORTHO-KLOR. 72% liquid. Also used to suppress crabgrass seedling emergence. 8 oz., \$1.98; 1 pt., \$3.79; 1 qt., \$5.79.

DIELDRIN (Ortho). Fruit and vegetable insect control. 15 oz., \$1.19.

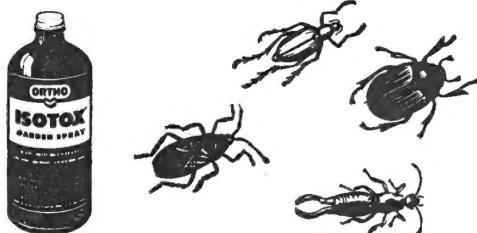
DORMANT SPRAY KIT. Consists of Orthorix (lime sulphur) and Volk (oil spray). 2 pint bottles, \$1.98.

D.D.T. (Ortho Pest-B-Gon). Effective on many insects. 1 lb., \$1.19.

DOOM. Milky spore disease of Japanese Beetles. For 2500 sq. ft., \$3.59; 5000 sq. ft., \$7.10.

FRUIT SPRAY (Hubbard-Hall). Contains Malathion, Methoxychlor and Captan. This is the general purpose spray recommended by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station for fruits and many ornamentals. 1 lb., \$1.75; 4 lb. bag, \$4.50.

HOME ORCHARD SPRAY (Ortho). Used to control insects and diseases on fruit trees and berry plants. 14 oz., \$1.39; 1 lb.-12 oz., \$2.49; 4 lb., \$4.95.



ISOTOX GARDEN SPRAY. A general insecticide for the home gardener. Lindane, Malathion and D.D.T. 1 oz. makes 3 gal. of spray. 4 oz., \$1.19; 8 oz., \$1.98; 1 pt., \$2.98; 1 qt., \$5.49.

LIME SULPHUR (See Orthorix).

LINDANE (See Isotox and Borer Spray).

MALATHION (Ortho). 4 oz., \$1.19; 8 oz., \$1.89; 1 pt., \$2.89.



NICOTINE (Black Leaf 40).

The best control for aphids. 2 oz., \$1.19; 6 oz., \$2.39; 12 oz., \$3.49.

ORTHOCIDE. Captan for control of fungus and other plant diseases, 8 oz., \$1.39.

ORTHORIX. Dormant type Lime Sulphur for scale and overwintering insects. 1 pt., \$1.19.

ROSE SPRAY KIT. A combination for insecticide and fungicide easily mixed together for effective spraying. Kit, \$3.95.

ROSE DUST (Ortho). Combination insecticide and fungicide. May also be used as a spray. 1 lb., \$1.49; 4 lbs., \$3.79.

ROTELONE (Ortho). An insecticide for fruits and vegetables which may be safely used until a week before harvest. 1% dust or spray. 1 lb., 65¢.

SCALECIDE (Pratts). Dormant spray for fruits, trees and evergreens. 1 pt., 95¢; 1 qt., \$1.39; 1 gal., \$3.25.

SCUTL. A preventative treatment. Checks fungus diseases on lawns. 2,500 sq. ft., \$1.95; 5,000 sq. ft., \$3.25.

SPERGON BULB DUST. To prevent insects and diseases when storing or planting. 2 oz., 50¢; 1 lb., \$2.50.

VEGETABLE DUST (See Botano or Rotelone).

VOLK (Ortho). A dormant and summer oil spray for control of scale and sucking insects. 1 pt., 79¢; 1 qt., \$1.49; 1 gal., \$3.19.

HALTS (Scotts). Eliminates soil insects while killing crabgrass. For 1,000 sq. ft., \$4.95; 2,500 sq. ft., \$9.95.

TREE CARE ITEMS

TREE PAINT (Cabot's). A dressing for use after pruning and on damaged surfaces of all woody plants. Pint, 50¢, quart, 75¢.

TREE WOUND DRESSING (Dupont). An aerosol bomb serving the same purpose as the tree paint above. 12 oz., \$1.89.

PRUNING PAINT BOMB (Ortho). 5 oz., 98¢.

GRAFTING WAX. 1/4 lb., 50¢.



TREE TANGLEFOOT. A sticky substance applied in a ring around tree trunks to prevent insects from crawling up to the foliage. 6 oz., 90¢, 1 lb., \$1.50.

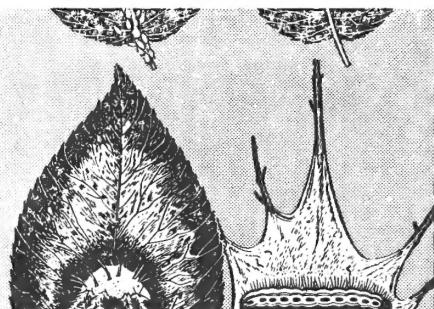
WILT-PRUF. A spray which, applied before transplanting, minimizes wilting on most plants. Also used to prevent winterburn on evergreens. 8 oz., \$1.39; quart, \$3.50; gallon, \$10.00.

TREE WRAP. For newly planted trees to prevent sun scald of bark and keep rabbits and mice from girdling. 2 in. x 100 ft. rolls, \$1.50 each.



Hardened buds... distorted leaves? Check for aphids.

Chewed-up leaves may be clues to Japanese Beetles.



Silvered leaves usually mean red spider mites.

Defoliated fruit trees may mean caterpillar damage.

GARDEN TOOLS

We have a wide selection of garden tools including Spades, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Cultivators, Trowels, Asparagus Knives, Hedge Shears, Grass Shears, Pruning Shears, Lopping Shears, Grass Hooks and others, including the popular Scott line of Spreaders.



SPRAYERS and SPRINKLERS

G. S. MASTER SPRAYER. Trombone type exceptionally well built of non-corrosive metals and chemical resistant rubber. \$9.95 each.

G. S. JUNIOR SPRAYER. Similar to the above but of lighter construction. \$7.95 each.

ORTHO LAWN SPRAYER. Designed for application of liquid lawn control products. Attached to end of garden hose. 15 gal. size, \$3.95.

ORTHO SPRAYETTE - 2. For all general garden spraying of soluble material. Hose-end sprayer. 2 gallon size, \$3.49.

ORTHO SPRAYETTE - 4. As above but of 4 gallon capacity, \$6.45.

ORTHO SPRAYETTE - Queen. The largest of these hose-end sprayers. 6 gallon capacity, \$9.95.

REDIMIX LITTLE GIANT. Self-contained. Ideal for spraying plants and trees up to 15 ft. high. Adjustable swivel nozzle. \$4.95 each.

BULLETIN CONTINUES

From May 5th to May 10th, the adult birch leaf miners emerge and egg laying is just ahead. Spraying now and again about mid-month should prevent those discouraged looking brown leaves. Another generation in early summer may require spray in late June. Be sure that the material has Lindane in it as does the Isotox we sell.

Those early vegetables should be thinned out when they get their second or third true leaves. Leaving them too long will make it impossible to do this without disturbing the ones that remain. Beets and New Zealand spinach may surprise you by growing thicker than you had planned. This is because each "seed" that you planted was in reality a collective seed containing several single seeds.

A Massachusetts friend of mine, who retired to south central New Hampshire, wanted to grow some peaches there. The owner of the next farm saw them and said, "Peaches won't grow here!" My friend had read about some experiments that were carried on in Siberia and, profiting by them, grew his peach trees with two very low, horizontal branches which he covered with straw, boards and earth in the fall and uncovered them late in the spring. The result? A few beautiful fruits in August. Says he doesn't know which he enjoyed most, the peaches or the lengthened sentence of the farmer when he saw them: "Peaches won't grow here . . . normally!" I like such inventiveness in the garden and I hope that any of you who have had conventional results from unconventional means will tell me about them when you are in.

*May 8. No need to think this Mother's Day,
Your heart will tell you what to say.*

Those tuberous begonia plants you started in the house can be planted out safely after the 15th of May. A precaution in planting is to stake them, particularly if they are in a wind-swept spot. The flowers will face in the same direction as the leaves, so plant them with the leaves facing in the directions from which they will be seen most frequently. Bulbs and perennials are apt to be so thrifty looking now that we ordinarily would not think of feeding them. But most of them have two kinds of annual growth, that which you see now . . . and that which starts real soon, underground and which you will not see. Enlarging of the crowns, bud formation for another year and the spreading of roots take place during the summer for the most part. A good feeding of Plant Food (5-10-5) will result in even healthier growth and freer flowering to become apparent a year from now.

*May 11. As full moon sails across the sky,
So planting season's sailing by.*

I hope you haven't picked the green growth from your tulips, crocus, narcissus or other spring flowering bulbs. These leaves should be allowed to ripen. It is an essential part of the plant's growth cycle needed to produce the flower buds for another year. The same thinking applies to peonies. When cutting the flowers, leave part of the stem with a minimum of two leaves attached to the plant. These are needed to complete the summer's normal and healthy growth.

Study the present quality of your lawn. 80% of the lawns need another feeding about mid-May and ample watering during the dryer weather to make them as thick and green as possible before the heat of the summer sun slows down the growth. Roses planted the early half of April or those which were established can also do with another feeding if you expect to have



free flowering throughout the summer. Keeping the plants in vigorous, continuous growth is the secret . . . and feeding monthly until mid or late July will do it.

May 25. The new moon's riding on the western sky again.

If you can't hang your hat on it, then expect rain.

Watch for the flowering of the apple trees and use it as a calendar to set out tomatoes, egg plants, peppers and other semi-tender annuals. Planting on a rainy or overcast day when they are less apt to wilt is best. Forsythia, Flowering Quince and other shrubs which have finished flowering are best pruned now. If you think that the older bushes are getting too thick, removal of one third of the older growth at ground level is the best procedure. New and more vigorous growth will usually replace this, especially if you feed with lawn food right after pruning.

If you used HALTS at the recommended rate and at the proper time, you should find very few, if any, crabgrass plants in your lawn. If you didn't use a pre-emergence killer, you should check for the small, yellow-green, broad leaves which are starting into growth and go after them with Ortho Crabgrass Killer or Dimet during the next few weeks. They'll kill easier now when they are younger.

Do you have a copy of the fruit spray chart which was included in our 1959 late spring bulletin? This bulletin covered the timing of this and many other garden spray programs and listed the essential materials for each job. A copy is yours for the asking as long as our supply lasts. The fruit spray programs start before the trees flower and some of these earlier sprayings are very important in the production of good, healthy, blemish-free fruits, so don't delay.

May 30. Memorial Day. Drive carefully on this the first of three long weekends this summer (July 4th and Labor Day also come on Mondays). We'll be closed May 29th and 30 and Sundays thereafter until the fall sales season opens.

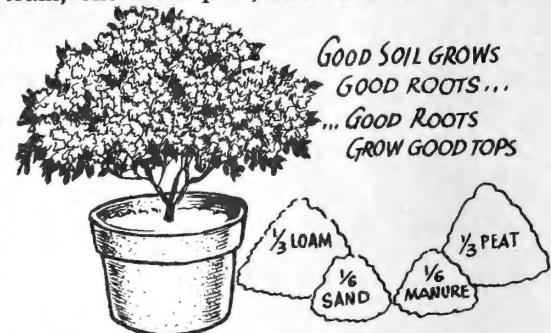
If your Mountain Laurel, Rhododendron and Andromedas and other broad leaved evergreens have leaves which are yellow with deep green veins, it is probably chlorosis usually caused by a deficiency of iron in an available form in the soil. There are two ways of correcting this. Assuming that there is iron (in non-available form) in the soil, such iron is readily released by the application of sulphur salts, the most readily by aluminum sulphate. Another way is to apply the iron in a form which is available. We have this as an iron chelate, known as sequestrene of iron. If you fed your evergreens with Evergreen Food in late March or early April, you are unlikely to see signs of chlorosis for this specific evergreen food has iron sulphate added to it for this purpose. Lime is one cause of this condition as it "locks up" the iron and other salts needed by the evergreens. This is, of course, the best of reasons for keeping lime away from the evergreens, Flowering Dogwoods, Blueberries, Azaleas and other plants which might suffer from iron deficiency . . . "we call it tired blood!"

Phaltan is a name you may wish to remember if you had trouble with black spot and mildew on your roses last year. It is a rather new chemical which seems to give better control of these two troubles than do

the all-purpose sprays. It is also effective on hollyhocks for rust and on phlox and lilacs for mildew. Being a preventative, it is most effectively used before these diseases even start to disfigure the foliage.

No Plant Is Ever Any Better Than The Soil In Which It Is Planted . . .

Florists who depend upon the ability of small amounts of soil to produce beautiful, floriferous plants use the following formula as a basis:- One third (by volume) good garden loam, one third peat, one sixth sand and one



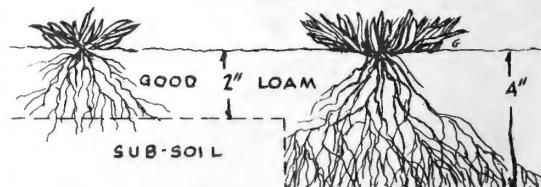
sixth rotted manure. For plants which require more drainage, the amount of sand is doubled. This is the balance you should try to achieve.

In your garden the soil will fall roughly into three classes:- Sandy, mostly clay or moderately good loam. The sandy soil you can make good by the generous use of peat. The clay soils will need both sand and peat. If they are mostly clay, it may be necessary not only to modify the soil but to raise it above the level of the surrounding soil to give ample drainage. Good loam is improved by the use of both sand and peat as indicated above.

If you live in a home where the "mechanical monsters" have mixed the relatively poor sub-soil with the top-soil which, in itself, was probably not ideal, you will have more of a problem. But, by making each plot of soil good whenever you plant, you will eventually achieve the success you wish. But be forewarned. Don't expect poor soil to produce a good plant . . . as the farmer, the florist and we who are in the nursery business know, it never does.

FOR LAWNS

Lawns have three dimensions; length, width and depth. Trying to grow a permanent lawn on two inches of top soil is about useless; four inches will give you some results; six inches of



balanced soil which gives the grass a chance to grow in depth and protects the soil from the baking of the summer sun, is best. Use the formula as given in the second paragraph for permanently good lawns. Remember: to grow the top, you must have roots!

**BARNES BROTHERS'
NURSERY COMPANY**

P. O. BOX 337
WALLINGFORD, CONN.

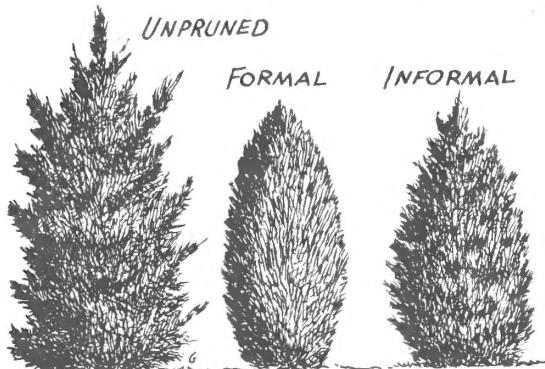
Form 3547 Requested



*It's not a
home until
it's planted!*

WHEN AND HOW TO TRIM YOUR EVERGREENS

Regular and proper pruning makes the difference between plantings you admire and those which have grown out of hand. The needle evergreens will develop best with two prunings each year. The first is in late June or early July, soon after the new spring growth has completely formed. Anytime after mid-September is a good time to trim off any uneven summer growth. These two prunings will keep them looking well throughout the year. Newly set evergreens should be clipped only a couple of inches to develop new lateral growth and keep them thick and bushy. Shrubs which have achieved their size should be sharply cut, leav-



ing only half an inch or so of the current season's growth. Avoid cutting back into the old wood as these plants make new growth sparingly, if at all, out of wood which is two years or more old.

SHOP AND PLANT EARLY

Plants make their most vigorous growth in the early spring. This starts at the roots well in advance of growth at the top. Early planting, which gives them the advantage of the full spring growing season, gets them well established before the heat of early summer slows down their growth. So, plan to do as much of your planting of Roses, Shrubs and Trees during the early part of April as you can. Evergreens and other balled and burlapped plants which are living and growing in a ball of earth can be planted much later, although, they, too, are better if planted as soon as the ground is ready for them. So, do your planning now, watch for our opening announcement in the newspapers in mid or late March and visit us then. You'll find one of New England's largest selections of healthy, vigorous plants ready to respond to the sun and rains of early spring and add beauty and comfort to your home.

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Plants which will respond to regular feeding are chrysanthemums, hardy asters, perennials, annuals and vegetables. An application of Ra-Pid-Gro every three weeks or so will show quite apparent results in all but the richest of garden soils. A 75¢ can will make 15 gallons of liquid, non-burning plant food. And remember, a sturdy, vigorously growing plant is less susceptible to insects and diseases.

Your tuberous begonias should also be fed at the same time and in the same way but avoid over-watering which makes the growth more succulent and brittle. A protective precaution mentioned before is to tie them to plant stakes, especially if they are open to the sweep of winds. We have both inconspicuous green stakes and Plas-ties for this purpose.

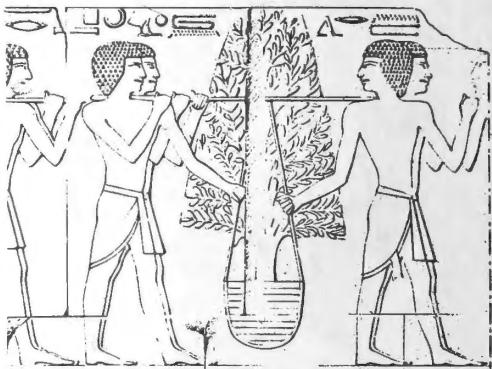
Readers of our fall catalog may skip the following item. We reprint it because it will be of interest to many of our new customers and serve as a reminder to some of you who were not ready when we told you about DOOM in the fall:

Wouldn't you be happy if someone should walk up to you and say, "In this little can is a magic powder which, when applied just once to your lawn at a cost of a penny for every seven square feet, will permanently make Japanese Beetles a rarity in your garden!" and then, if he should add, "The application on your lawn will also kill those Japanese Beetles in your neighbor's lawn and in his neighbor's," would you believe it? Just consider that I have said it to you, and here is the evidence:—

Hartford has the largest park system of any city of a comparable size in the country and, as a part of it, Elizabeth Park, where thousands of rose plants in hundreds of varieties are grown. For several years, they have not sprayed these gardens for Japanese Beetles because the beetles are rarely seen. But let Everett Piester, who is in charge of the Hartford Park system, tell you how effective it is:—

"Some years ago we treated areas throughout the parks and other parts of Hartford. The first year showed a considerable infection of the beetles where the 'milky-white' spores had been applied. The second year the dispersion in adjacent areas was considerable and up to 50% of the grubs in treated areas were infected, the third up to

Once established it is extremely difficult to control and I believe is the ultimate control with chemicals supplementary and immediate." We have this "Milky Spore" disease under the ominous name of "DOOM" in packages to cover 2500 sq. ft. and 5000 sq. ft.



On the walls of the temple of Hatshepsut near Thebes is the oldest known recording of container grown plants. These were Frankincense Trees which were taken from the Somali Coast to be grown in the gardens of Egypt about 3,500 years ago. From this, we may deduce that the Egyptians were either moving the plants at a time other than the normal planting season or that Frankincense must be handled with all due consideration for a root-system that resents, and reacts unfavorably to, even the slightest disturbance.

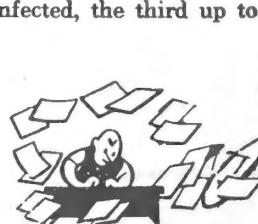
Both of these are important reasons why we offer you plants "container-grown." Many of them which will establish more readily for you than if they were handled "balled and burlapped" or "bare rooted" will be available for planting long after the normal spring planting season has passed.

June 19. Fifteen hours and nineteen minutes; it's one of the longest days. And the earliest sunrise, four-o-six, levels it's morning rays . . .

Then, too, it's Father's Day!

Stick out your forefinger while we tie a tag on it which says:— "Last week of June — Lindane for birch leaf miner." If you have no birches turn the tag over and read the other side which says, "Trim your needle evergreens now."

Be seeing you, soon!



John S. Gallagher
Horticultural Advisor

BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY CO.